Report Card
on the
Status of Women in New Brunswick 2004

Advisory Council on the Status of Women
NB
Conseil consultatif sur la condition de la femme

A Statistical Profile

By the New Brunswick Advisory Council on the Status of Women

104-04889/

Highlights

2004 Report Card on the Status of Women in New Brunswick
New Brunswick Advisory Council on the Status of Women

The New Brunswick Advisory Council on the Status of Women

236 King Street
Fredericton, N.B.
E3B 1E2

506 444-4101
1-800-332-3087
Fax : 506 444-4318

acswcccf@gnb.ca
www.acswcccf.nb.ca

Chairperson:
Mary Lou Stirling

Executive Director:
Rosella Melanson

Report Card on the Status of Women in N.B. 2004

Cette publication est également disponible en français. Demandez le Bulletin 2004 de la situation des femmes du N.-B.

Research and writing:
Wendy Johnston

Concept and coordination:
Rosella Melanson

ISBN 1-55396-317-2

Labour Force Participation:

In 2002, New Brunswick's paid labour force was made up of 48.1% women and 51.9% men. Overall, 58% of N.B. women are in the labour force, and, among those whose youngest child is less than 6 years, 75% are in the labour force. The participation rate of lone mothers with children under 6 reached 60% in 2002 (and 71% among lone mothers with children under 16).

In 2002, 10% of women in the paid labour force were self-employed (90% were employees). Of the self-employed women in N.B., 70% worked without paid help in 2002, compared to 47% of self-employed men.

Child Care:

There are regulated child care spaces for 11% of N.B. children aged 12 and under, compared to 10% in 2002 and 7% in 1996. Credentialed N.B. child care workers earned on average $7.16 per hour in 2002.

Pay Gap:

N.B. women (working full or part-time) earned on average 82.2% of what men did. Women: $13.34 per hour; men: $16.22 per hour in 2003.

Pay Gap Among Recent Graduates:

N.B. women who graduated from a Community College in 2002 and were working full-time in 2003 earned on average 14.5% less than male graduates. Women who graduated in 1999 from a N.B. university and who had full-time employment in 2001 earned 13% less than their male counterparts.

Occupations:

In 2000, as in 1995, secretary was the most common job for full-time female workers in N.B., with average annual earnings of $25,707. The most common male job was truck driver, which paid $34,138 per year. N.B. women working full-time full year averaged $28,738, and men, $41,674 or about 30% more in 2000.

Temporary Jobs:

Almost 1 out of 5 of both female and male employees had a seasonal, term or contract job in 2002. The percentage of female workers in temporary jobs has grown slightly between 1997 and 2002, and dropped slightly for men. Women predominate in the casual job category and men predominate in the seasonal job category.

Multiple Job Holders:

The number of female multiple job holders has more than doubled from 1987 to 2002 and since 1996, women outnumber men (57% of multiple job holders in 2002 were women). 7,400 N.B. women (4.9% of female employees) held more than one job in 2002, up from 3,100 women (2.8%) in 1987.

Minimum Wage Workers:

Almost 12,000 women worked for minimum wage in N.B. in 2000 (8% of all N.B. female employees versus 4% of all male employees). Over two-thirds of minimum wage workers were women. Most minimum wage workers in N.B. are adults.

Highlights

Income From All Sources:

Fully 31% of N.B. women aged 15 years and over reported annual incomes (before-tax) of less than $10,000 in 2000, compared to 20% of men. Only 16% of N.B. women (28% of men) had annual incomes above $40,000. While fewer senior women in N. B. live in poverty than in the past, senior women had only 58% of senior men's income in 2001, down from 61% in 2000.

Poverty:

In 2001, 47% of children in female lone-parent families were living in poverty (up from 44% in 2000) compared to 4% of children in 2-parent families. The average amount needed to reach the "poverty line" by female lone-parent families living in poverty was $4,059 in 2001, an increase from $3,226 the previous year.

Parental Benefits:

Between 2000 and 2002, the number of mothers receiving parental benefits more than tripled in N.B.; the number of fathers increased six times (from just 26 men in 2000 or 4% of beneficiaries, to 173 in 2002, or 7%). The vast majority of parental leave takers in N.B. are women (93% or 2,289 women in 2002).

Family Responsibilities:

In 2001, 24% of N.B. women and 14% of men spent 15 or more hours per week doing child care. A growing source of unpaid work is care of seniors: 13% of women reported taking care of a senior for 5 or more hours a week in 2001, up from 9% in 1996 (N.B. men: 7% in 2001; 5% in 1996).

Child Support Payments:

About 75% of all child support payments due through the N.B. Department of Justice were collected in 2002-2003. In 1999-2000, the figure was 83%. Almost $10,000,000 in support was due but not paid in N.B. in 2002-2003, in cases involving children. Only about 38% of these cases are in full compliance by the end of 2002-2003. The Department's caseload has increased almost 46% in 6 years. In cases where the beneficiary lives outside N.B. and the payor in N.B., the rate of collection is 89% for child support payments. In cases where the payor lives outside N.B. and the beneficiary in N.B., the rate of collection of child support payments is 78%.

Caesarian Sections:

28% of all live births were by Caesarian sections in N.B. in 2002-2003, up from 22% in 1997-1998. Regional differences are significant and unexplained, ranging from 36% in Miramichi to 24% in the Beauséjour health region.

Cause of Death:

Cancer replaced heart disease as the major cause of death among women in N.B. in 2001. Heart disease, which had been the main cause of female mortality for the past decade, became the second leading cause of death for women (and for men) in N.B. in 2001.

Birth Rate:

The overall birth rate for N.B. women has declined dramatically over past decades, from 80 per 1,000 females aged 15 to 44 years in 1974, to 44 in 2001. The Canadian rate was 49 in 2001. Only women in their early 30s are having more babies than in the 1970s: the rate for 30-34 year olds in N.B. was 68 per 1,000 in 2001, up from 64 in 1974.

Teenage Pregnancy and Birth Rate:

In 2000, 33.4 teenage girls were pregnant per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 in N.B., compared to 63.6 in 1974. The teenage pregnancy rate fluctuated widely among counties during the 1990s. The birth rate among N.B. teens is also declining but remains higher than the Canadian rate. In 2001, there were 20.5 live births to a teenage mother for every 1,000 15 to 19-year old females in N.B., down from 54.6 in 1974. The abortion rate among N.B. teens is half the Canadian average.

Offenders:

Women make up a relatively small proportion (11%) of convicted offenders in N.B.: there were 652 adult women versus 5,148 adult men in the provincial correctional system in 2002-2003. The number of adult women offenders under supervision in N.B. has grown slightly in recent years.

Judges:

At the end of 2003, 13% (4 of 31) of provincially appointed judges in N.B. are women, down slightly from the previous year (14% in 2002) and up from 8% in 1996. Among federally appointed judges in N.B., 24% were women, up from 12% in 1996.

Board Members:

29% of the 1,644 provincial government-appointed members of boards and commissions were women at the end of 2003, down from 30% in 1996 and 2002.

Faculty:

In 2001-2002, 33% of full-time professors in N.B. universities were women. The percentages range from 30% at Mount Allison University to 41% at St. Thomas University. In the fall of 2003, 39% of Community College faculty in N.B. were women.

Violence:

In 2002, 876 woman abuse incidents were reported to the police, up from 825 in 1995. Of the 51 cases where the offender was sentenced to jail in 2002, the average length of jail term was 83 days. Of the 247 sentences given for woman abuse in N.B. in 2002, 21% of the men received jail time (51 men), down from 25% in 2001 and 43% in 1995. 34 men received a conditional sentence.

Sexual Assaults:

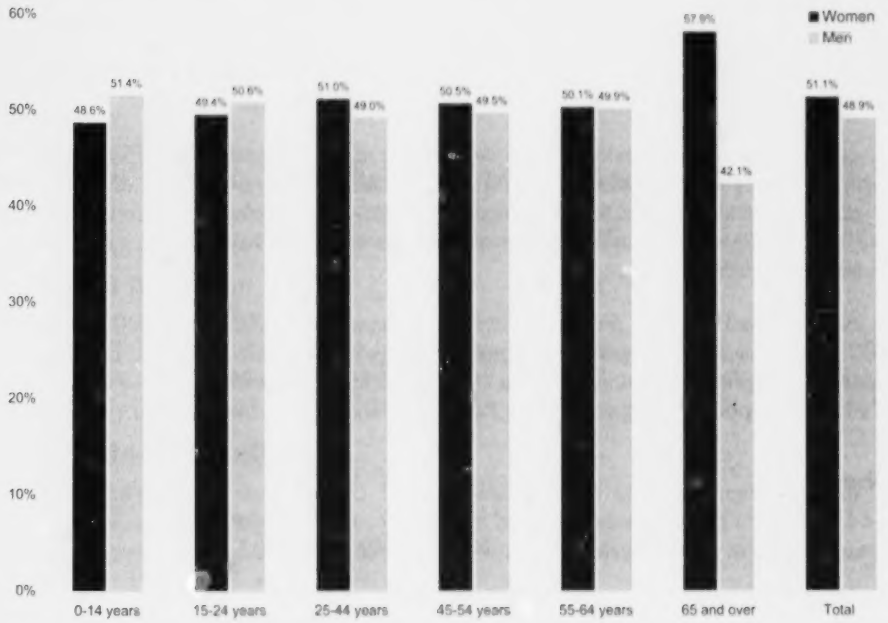
There were 98 reported sexual assaults per 100,000 population in N.B. in 2002, compared to the national rate of 78 per 100,000. Of 744 sexual assaults reported in N.B. in 2002, only 252 (34%) resulted in charges. Canada: 44% in 2002. (Statistics include male, female, child and adult victims.)

Education:

In 2001, 12% of women and 11% of men had a university degree in N.B. 13% of women and 15% of men had less than Grade 9. In 2002-2003, 40% of full-time students in N.B. community colleges were female, up from 38% the previous year but still lower than the high of 46% in 1988-1989. Females remain a minority in the Community College technology-based training programs and apprenticeship programs that prepare students for some better-paid jobs. In 2002-2003, women were 58% of full-time students in N.B. universities but they remain underrepresented in engineering and the applied sciences (18%), and have lost ground in mathematics and physical sciences (24% in 2002-2003, down from 30% in 1980-1981).

POPULATION

1. Population by Sex and Age Groups, N.B., 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

Females are 51% of the total population of New Brunswick. Among seniors, women outnumber men significantly: 58% of New Brunswickers aged 65 and over (70% of those 85 and over) are women.

Girls born in N.B. in 2000 have a life expectancy at birth of 81.6 years, compared to 75.9 for males. The gender gap has narrowed in recent years: back in 1979, newborn females could expect to live to age 78.6 and males, 70.5.

65% of N.B. females have English as their mother tongue, 33% French and about 2% either an aboriginal language, another language, or more than one language (i.e. English and French).

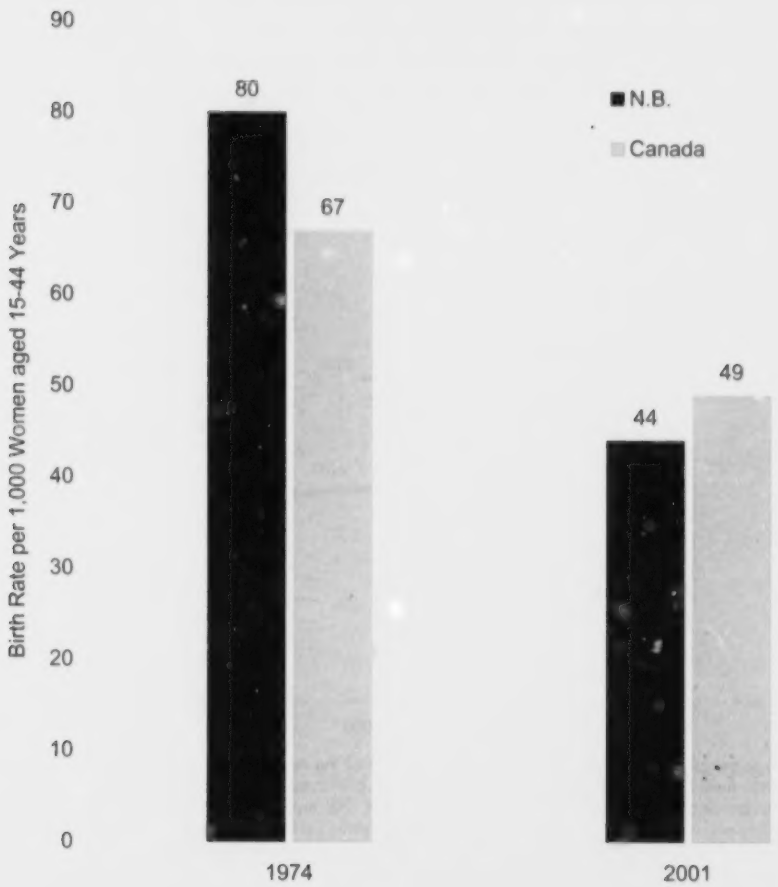
Aboriginal identity* women of all ages make up 2.3% of N.B.'s female population, compared to 3.3% for Canada as a whole. (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada).

Almost 15% of N.B. females of all ages are persons with disabilities, compared to 13% for Canada as a whole**. (Statistics Canada, *A Profile of Disability in Canada*, 2001)

* Persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, and those who report themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian and/or Band or First Nation membership.

** Persons with disabilities are those who reported difficulties with daily living activities, or who indicated that a physical or mental condition reduced their activities; disabilities include hearing, seeing, speech, mobility, agility, dexterity, pain, learning, memory, developmental, delay and psychological.

2. Birth Rate per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44,1974 and 2001, NB and Canada

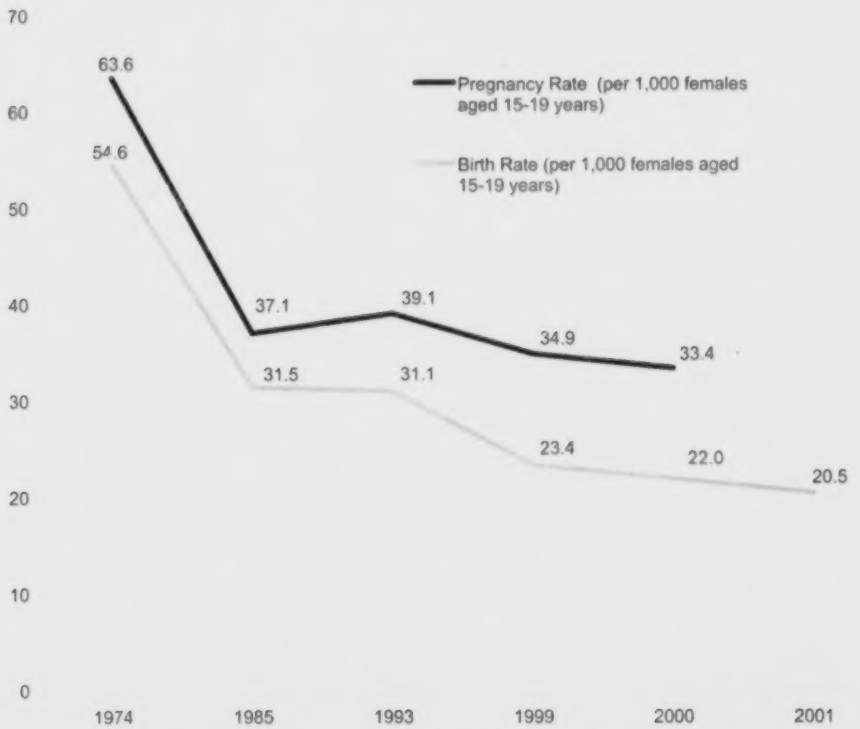


Source: Statistics Canada, *Reproductive Health: Pregnancies and Rates*, 1974-1993, October 1996; Statistics Canada, Births, 2001. Shelf Tables, August 2003.

The overall birth rate for New Brunswick women has declined dramatically over past decades, from 80 per 1,000 females aged 15 to 44 years in 1974, to 44 in 2001. The Canadian rate was 67 in 1974 and 49 in 2001.

Only women in their early 30s are having more babies than in the 1970s: the rate for 30-34 year olds in N.B. was 68 per 1,000 in 2001, up from 64 in 1974. In Canada in 2001, the rate was 90 per 1,000 females aged 30-34 years, up from 66 in 1974. The national rate also rose among 35-39 year olds: 36 per 1,000 in 2001, up from 23 in 1974.

3. Pregnancy and Birth Rates Among Teenagers, N.B., 1974 – 2001



Note: The calculation of teenage pregnancies by Statistics Canada is the sum of the registered live births, therapeutic abortions performed in clinics and hospitals including those performed on N.B. residents in the clinics and hospitals of other provinces (although prior to 1994, NB reported only abortions performed in its hospitals and not in NB clinics), miscarriages and stillbirths (at least 20 weeks gestation or fetal weight of at least 500 grams) and cases of spontaneous abortion, illegally induced abortion, and unspecified abortion treated in hospitals in Canada involving N.B. females aged 19 and under. Estimates of pregnancies are based on the date of termination. The rate is the number of these events per 1,000 females aged 15 – 19 years. The NB Department of Health and Wellness pregnancy rates used in the table on county rates may be lower in part because the Dept does not include abortions provided in clinics nor to N.B. residents in clinics or hospitals in other provinces.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Reproductive Health: Pregnancies and Rates*, Canada, 1974-1993; Statistics Canada, Health Indicators (November 2003).

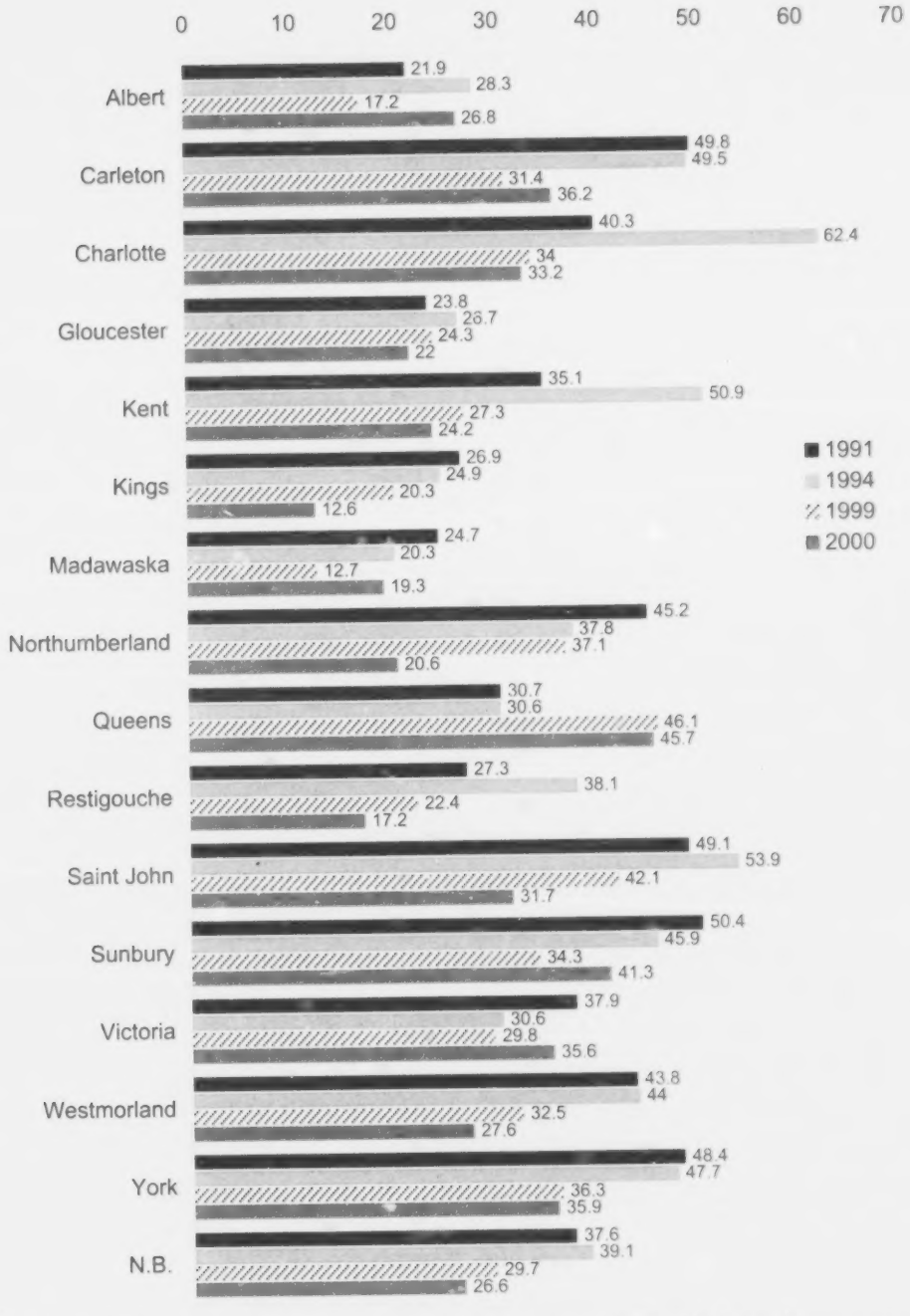
The teenage pregnancy rate continues to decline in New Brunswick. In 2000, 33.4 girls were pregnant per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19, compared to 63.6 in 1974. The N.B. rate has been below the Canadian average since the 1980s (Canada in 2000: 38.2 pregnancies per 1,000 teenage girls, compared to 53.7 in 1974). There were 839 pregnant teenagers in N.B. in 2000, compared to 885 in 1999 and 2,275 in 1974.

The birth rate among N.B. teens is also declining but remains higher than the Canadian rate. In 2001, there were 20.5 live births to a teenage mother for every 1,000 N.B. 15 to 19-year old females, down from 54.6 in 1974. The Canadian average is lower still, 16.3 per 1,000 in 2001, down from 35.6 in 1974. (Statistics Canada, *Reproductive Health: Pregnancies and Rates*, Canada, 1974-1993; Statistics Canada, Health

Indicators, November 2003). The decline in the N.B. rate is more a result of declining teenage pregnancy rates than of recourse to abortion. The abortion rate among N.B. teens is half the Canadian average (in 2000, 10.1 induced abortions per 1,000 N.B. females aged 15 to 19 years, 20.2 for Canada). (Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division, Custom table). In every province and territory, except Québec, Ontario and B.C., the majority of teenage pregnancies end in a live birth rather than an abortion. (Statistics Canada, Health Reports, Vol. 12, No. 1)

The proportion of all N.B. births that were to a teenage mother was 7.0% in 2001, down from 12.9% in 1980.

4. Teenage Pregnancy Rates by County, N.B., 1991 – 2000



Note: Rates per 1,000 females aged 15 – 19 years, N.B. residents only. The calculation of teenage pregnancies by the N.B. Department of Health and Wellness takes into account registered live births for females aged 19 and under, abortions for females aged 19 and under performed in accredited N.B. hospitals, registered still births with at least 20 weeks gestation and covers females aged 15 to 19 years at the time of the pregnancy outcome (rather than conception). Abortions performed in clinics or outside of the province and spontaneous abortions or other fetal losses are not included in these calculations by the N.B. Vital Statistics branch. Pregnancy rates by county for the period prior to 1991 are not available.

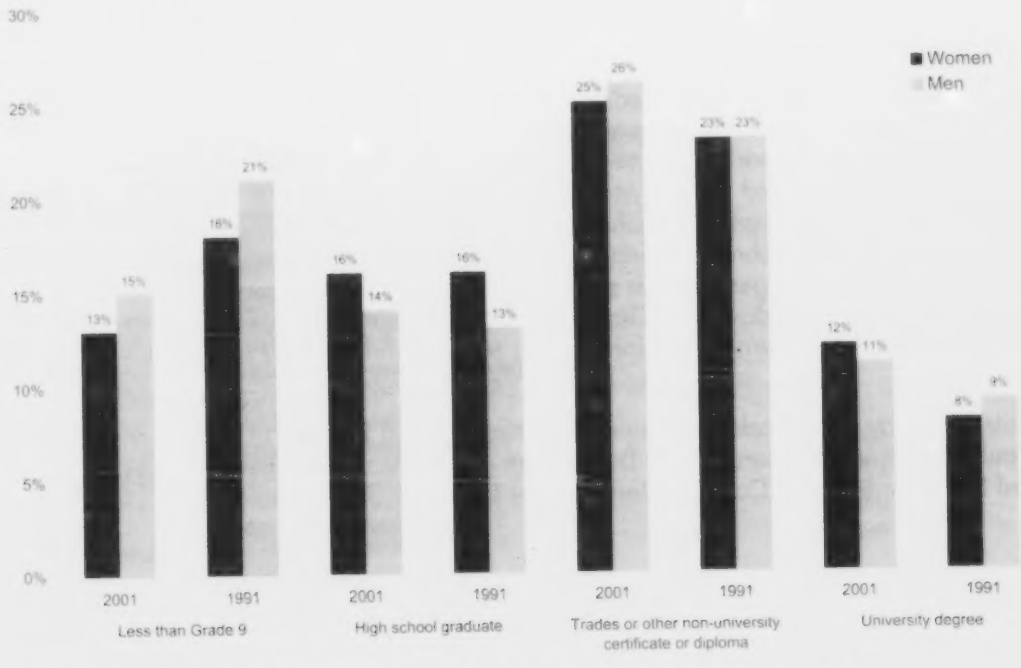
Source: N.B. Department of Health and Wellness, Vital Statistics.

The teenage pregnancy rate fluctuated widely among New Brunswick counties during the 1990s. The pregnancy rates in counties such as Saint John, Charlotte and York have historically been higher than the provincial average, but have decreased recently. Other counties such as Albert and Queens are seeing increases in their teenage pregnancy rate per 1,000 females (note that the actual birth rate to teenage mothers for Albert county remains low).

The rate of actual births to girls aged 15 – 19 years (graph not shown) has also followed a general downward trend in most counties. In 2001, there were 20.5 births per 1,000 teenage mothers in N.B. It ranged from 12.5 in Westmorland and 14.4 in Madawaska, to 29.9 in Kent, 28.5 in Sunbury, 27.8 in Northumberland and 27.3 in Saint John County. Some counties such as Saint John and Sunbury have had higher than average birth rates among teenagers at least since the 1980s, while other counties, such as Albert, Madawaska, Gloucester and Westmorland have rates below the provincial average rate for births to teenage girls at least since the 1980s.

(Note: Rates by county calculated using Statistics Canada July 1, 2001 population estimates. Source: N.B. Department of Health and Wellness, Vital Statistics; Statistics Canada, Demography Division.)

1. Highest Level of Schooling Attained By Sex, Population Aged 15 and Over, N.B., 1991, 2001



Note: The chart does not include persons who have more than Grade 9 but who did not complete a diploma, degree or certificate.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 and 2001 Census of Canada

Education levels have improved for both women and men in New Brunswick in the past 10 years, and women have increased their lead over men at certain levels. In 2001, 12% of N.B. women and 11% of N.B. men aged 15 and over had a university degree, up from 8% and 9% respectively in 1991 and 2% and 5% in 1971. In 2001, 13% of N.B. women and 15% of men had less than Grade 9, down from 18% and 21% respectively in 1991.

New Brunswick women and men have lower education levels than the Canadian average. At the national level, the gap between women and men also tends to be smaller, and more men than women have university degrees: in 2001, 15% of Canadian women and 16% of men had university degrees; 10% of both Canadian women and men had less than Grade 9.

Aboriginal population: Aboriginal women in N.B. have attained a higher level of schooling than Aboriginal men. However, they are somewhat less likely that non-Aboriginal women and men to have completed high school or to hold a university degree. In 2001, 40% of N.B.'s Aboriginal identity* women aged 15 years and over had less than a high school graduation certificate. This compares to 46% of their aboriginal men, 36% of non-Aboriginal females and 39% of non-Aboriginal men in

N.B. 7% of N.B. Aboriginal identity females and 3% of their male counterparts had a university degree, compared to 12% and 11% of non-Aboriginal females and males in the province. (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada).

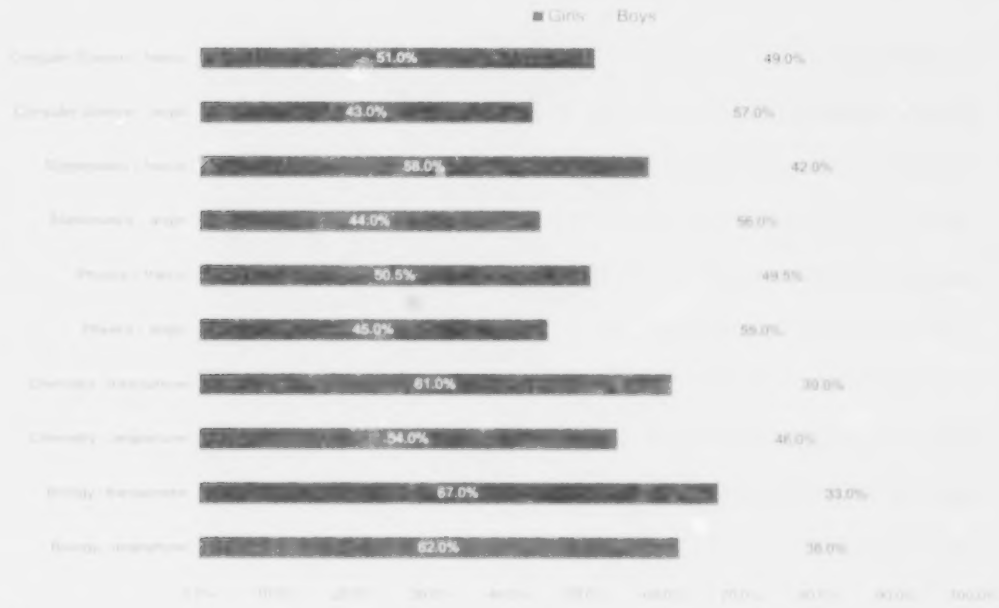
Francophones and Anglophones: In 2001, 21% of N.B.'s francophone women aged 15 years and over had less than Grade 9 level, compared to 8% of anglophone women and 23% of francophone men. As to university degrees: 11% of N.B.'s francophone women, 12% of anglophone women and 9% of francophone men were degree-holders in 2001. (Fédération des dames d'Acadie inc., *Profil socioéconomique des femmes francophones du Nouveau-Brunswick*, forthcoming)

Persons with disabilities:** In 2001, 42% of N.B. women with disabilities aged 15 to 64 and 48% of their male counterparts had less than a high school education, compared to 28% of women and 31% of men without disabilities. 9% of N.B. women with disabilities and 6% of their male counterparts had a university certificate or degree, compared to 16% of women and 13% of men without disabilities.(Statistics Canada, *Participation and Activity Limitation Survey*, 2001)

*Persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group and those who report themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian, and/or Band or First Nation membership.

**Persons with disabilities are those who reported difficulties with daily living activities, or who indicated that a physical or mental condition or a health problem reduced the kind or amount of activities they could do; types of disabilities include: hearing, seeing, speech, mobility, agility, dexterity, pain, learning, memory, developmental, delay and psychological.

2. Representation of Girls in Certain High School Courses*, N.B., 2002- 2003



*Enrolment rates are for optional Grade 12 courses (Grades 11 or 12 optional Computer Science courses in the francophone schools; Grade 12 mathematics was compulsory in some Anglophone schools in 2002-2003).

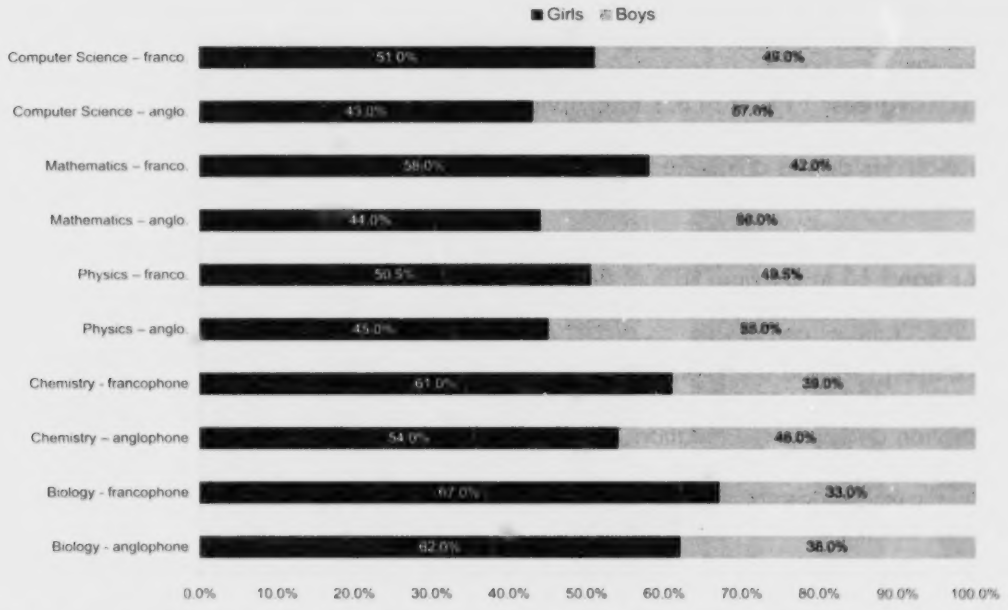
Source: N.B. Department of Education

During the 2002-2003 school year, New Brunswick girls generally participated in Grade 12 **optional** high school mathematics and science courses in equal or greater numbers than boys. In Anglophone schools, girls were slightly underrepresented in physics, computer science and mathematics.

Female and male students generally performed equally well on provincial examinations in **compulsory** high school mathematics and science. On average, girls did at least as well as boys on the exams set for Grade 10 physics, Grade 11 mathematics and chemistry in 2001-2002. Average exam grades for physics and chemistry in francophone schools were 59% for both girls and boys; in mathematics, grades were 59% for girls versus 57% for boys. In Anglophone schools, slightly fewer girls than boys passed the Grade 11 mathematics (68% of girls passed versus 72% of boys) (N.B. Department of Education, *Provincial Examination Results – Francophone School Districts*, December 2002 and Report Card 2002 – Anglophone School Districts).

Boys are more likely than girls to drop out of middle or high school. In 2001-2002, 3.5% of the boys enrolled in Grades 7 to 12 left school (1,066 male students), compared to 2.3% of girls (633 female students). This gender gap surrounding leaving school has changed little since 1998-1999, when 4% of boys and 2.4% of girls left school (N.B. Department of Education).

2. Representation of Girls in Certain High School Courses*, N.B., 2002- 2003



*Enrolment rates are for optional Grade 12 courses (Grades 11 or 12 optional Computer Science courses in the francophone schools; Grade 12 mathematics was compulsory in some Anglophone schools in 2002-2003).

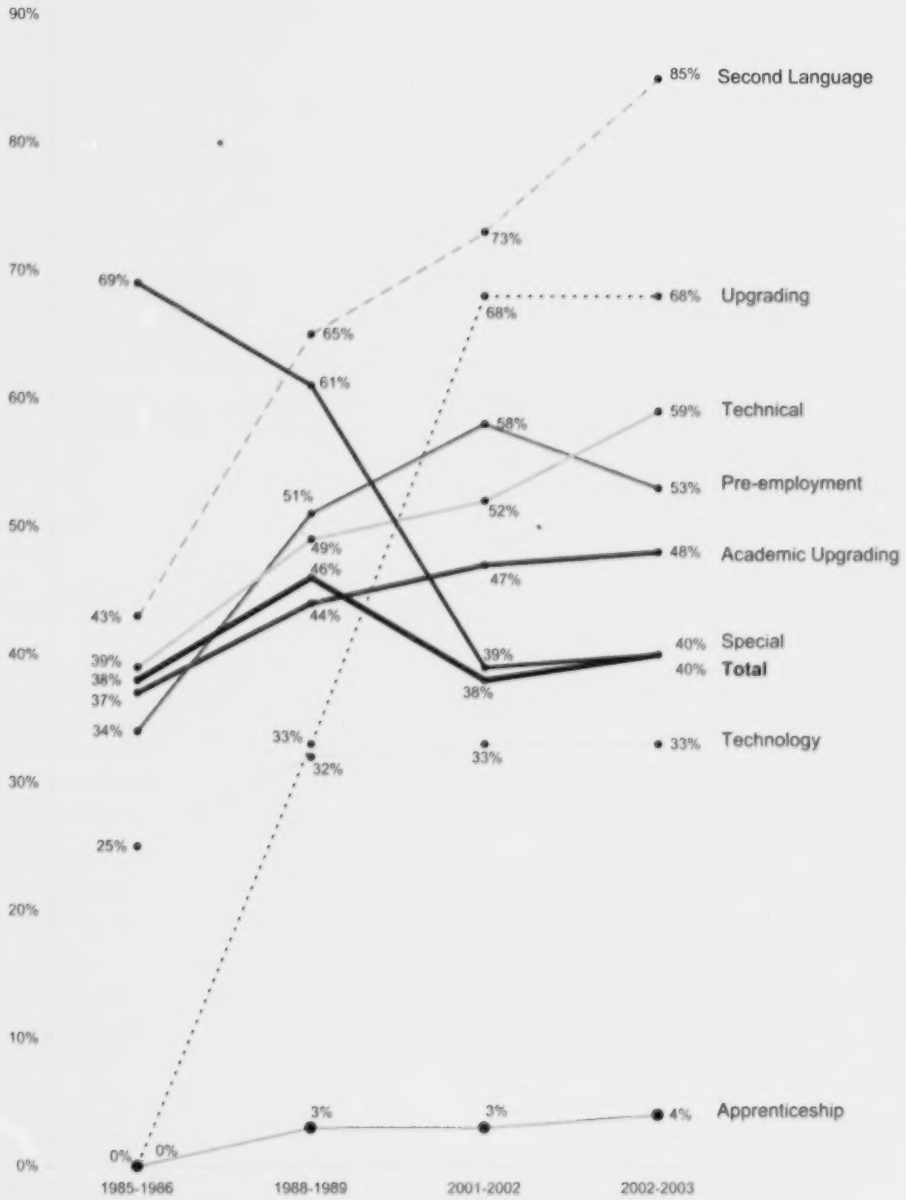
Source: N.B. Department of Education.

During the 2002-2003 school year, New Brunswick girls generally participated in Grade 12 **optional** high school mathematics and science courses in equal or greater numbers than boys. In Anglophone schools, girls were slightly underrepresented in physics, computer science and mathematics.

Female and male students generally performed equally well on provincial examinations in **compulsory** high school mathematics and science. On average, girls did at least as well as boys on the exams set for Grade 10 physics, Grade 11 mathematics and chemistry in 2001-2002. Average exam grades for physics and chemistry in francophone schools were 59% for both girls and boys; in mathematics, grades were 59% for girls versus 57% for boys. In Anglophone schools, slightly fewer girls than boys passed the Grade 11 mathematics (68% of girls passed versus 72% of boys) (N.B. Department of Education, *Provincial Examination Results – Francophone School Districts*, December 2002 and Report Card 2002 – Anglophone School Districts).

Boys are more likely than girls to drop out of middle or high school. In 2001-2002, 3.5% of the boys enrolled in Grades 7 to 12 left school (1,066 male students), compared to 2.3% of girls (633 female students). This gender gap surrounding leaving school has changed little since 1998-1999, when 4% of boys and 2.4% of girls left school (N.B. Department of Education).

3. Representation of Women in Community College Programs by Category of Training, N.B., 1985/1986 – 2002/2003



Note: Females as percentage of total full-time regular program enrolments. There were only men in Upgrading in 1985-1986.

Source: N.B. Department of Training and Employment Development/Advanced Education and Labour; J. McFarland, *Women's Access to Training in New Brunswick*, 1999.

40% of full-time students in N.B. community colleges were female in 2002-2003, up from 38% the previous year but still lower than the high of 46% in 1988-1989. The number of women attending Community

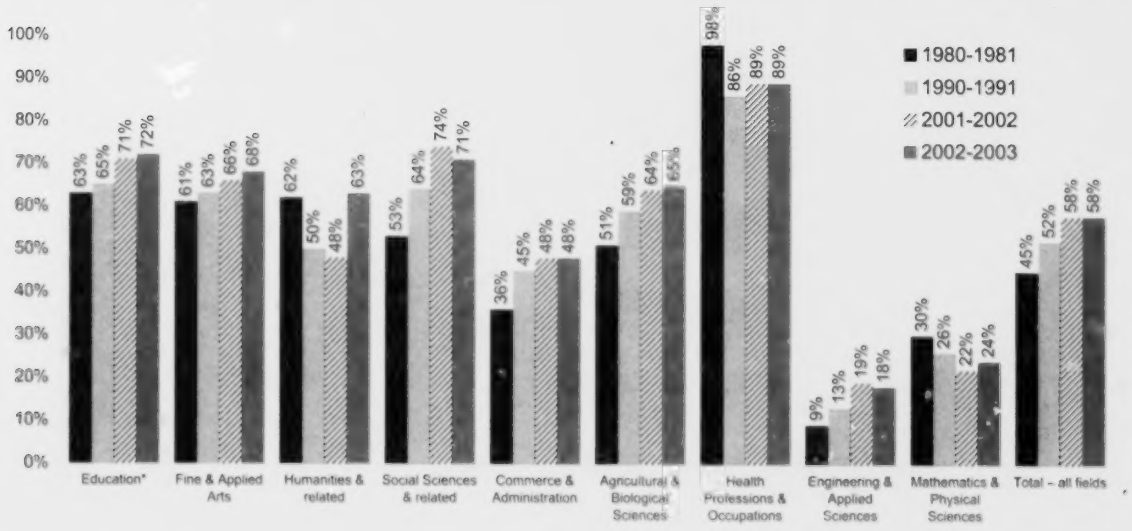
Colleges full-time had increased from 618 female students in 1985-1986 to 7,659 (42% of enrolments) in 1995-1996. In 2002-2003, there was a decrease to 2,859 female students.

Cutbacks to financial sponsorship for training have contributed to the falling numbers of women in Community College programs. Almost 80% of female Community college students in 1985-1986 and 57% in 1996-1997 received financial support from government or industry, but by the end of the 1990s, less than 30% were sponsored. Of clients receiving funding for training under the province's current Training and Skills Development program, 43% were women in 2002-2003; the average grant for female students was higher than for males ($5,500 for women versus $4,000 for men).

In 2002, women attending Community Colleges in N.B. were still mostly concentrated in training programs for traditionally female-dominated jobs. Females continue to be concentrated in short-duration programs, including second language training where they make up 85% of the clientele. Women remain a minority in the longer, technology-based training programs and, in particular, the apprenticeship programs that prepare students for some better-paid jobs in the skilled trades. Only 4% of the province's apprentices in full-time college programs were women in 2002-2003 (35 of 858 apprentices). The previous year, there were 38 women out of 1,474 apprentices (3%).

Women constituted 94% of graduates of the nursing assistant program, 88% in youth care and 99% in office technology in 2003. Men were 99% of graduates in the automotive service technicians program, 98% of machinists, 96% of carpenters, 87% of civil engineering technology (structural) and 100% of electrical program graduates. Only 26% of computer programming technology graduates were women. The female and male graduates of these programs were largely successful in finding employment within a year of graduating, usually in jobs directly or indirectly related to their training. 85% to 100% of female graduates in these training programs had found employment one year after graduation.

4. Women as a Percentage of Full-Time University Enrolment by Field of Study, N.B., 1980/81 – 2002/2003



*includes Physical Education, Recreation & Leisure
Note: Full-time enrolments in Bachelor's, 1st professional degree, Master's and Doctorate programs.

Source: Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission database.

For more than a decade, female students have outnumbered male students in New Brunswick universities. In 2002-2003, women were 58% of full-time students in N.B. universities, the same as the previous year but up from 45% in 1980-1981.

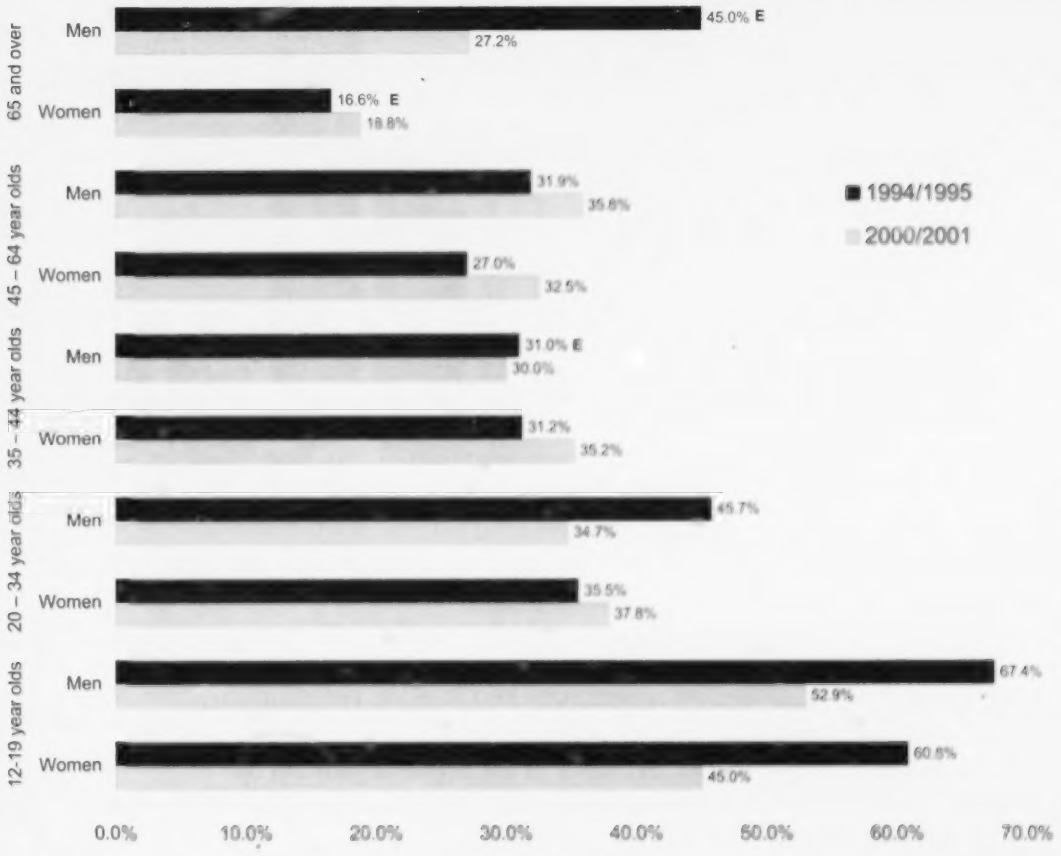
Females (at 18%) remain seriously underrepresented in engineering and the applied sciences; women have lost ground in mathematics and physical sciences (24% in 2002-2003, down from 30% in 1980-1981).

Women have made important inroads in some non-traditional faculties such as law. 53% of law students in N.B. in 2002-2003 were women, down slightly from the previous year (60% in 2001-2002) but an improvement from 37% in 1980-1981.

Most part-time students are female: 63% in 2002-2003, up from 60% in 1980-1981.

Women's participation in graduate programs has increased dramatically during the past 20 years: 49% of doctoral students and 52% of master's students were women in 2002-2003, up from just 13% and 36% respectively in 1980-1981.

1. Physically Active, by Sex and Age Group, N.B. and Canada, 1994/1995 – 2000/2001



E: Statistics Canada warns that these percentages should be used with caution.

Data is based on self-reported physical activity habits of participants in survey.

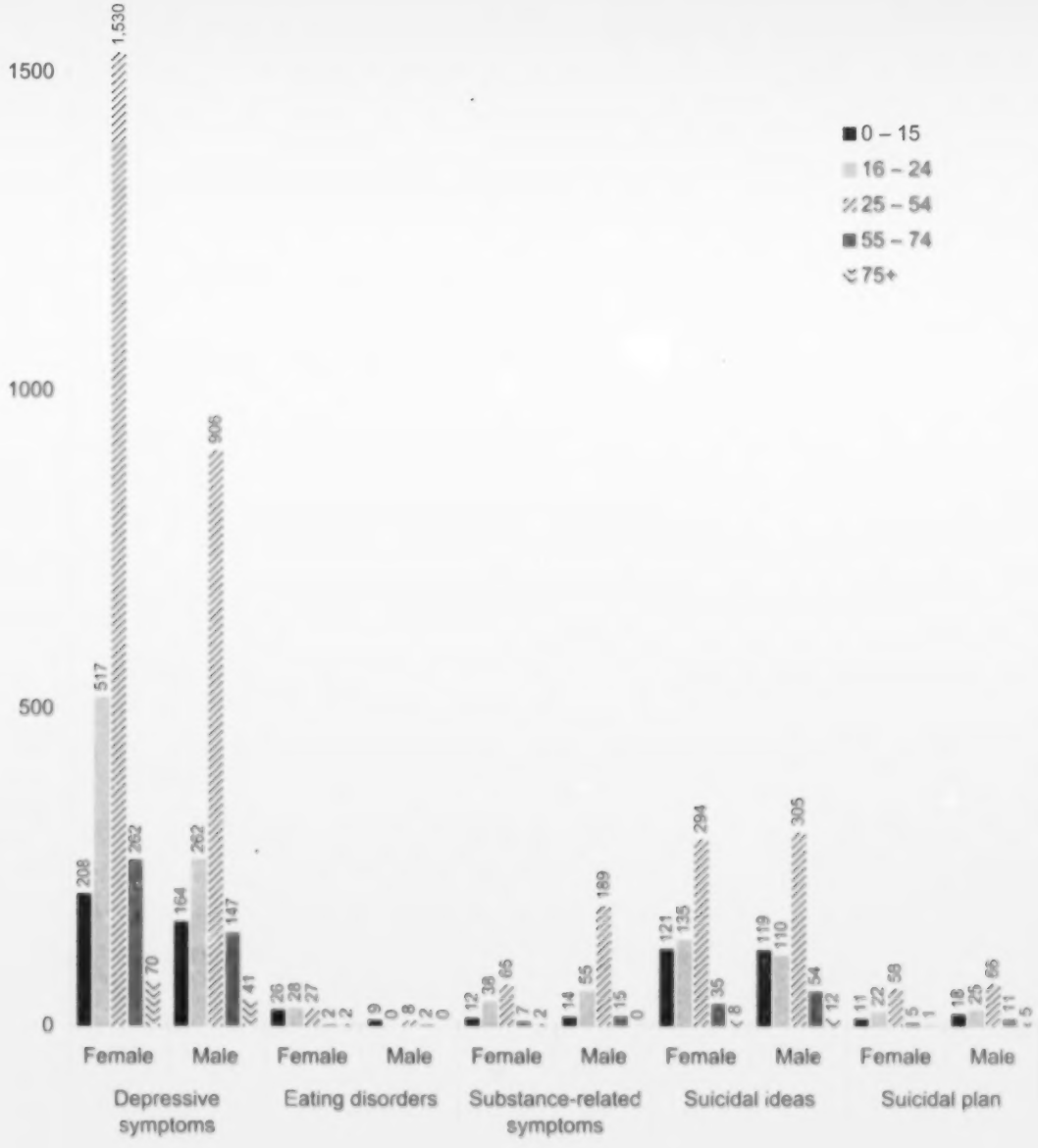
Source: N.B. *Department of Health and Wellness, Health Performance Indicators*, September 2002.

The percentage of girls aged 12 to 19 years who are physically active fell from 61% to 45% between 1994/1995 and 2000/2001, while the proportion for boys fell from 67% to 53%. This sharp decline in N.B. contrasts with trends in the rest of Canada and the rest of the provincial population. On average in Canada between 1994/95 and 2000/2001, young women's physical activity rate increased from 50% to 55% and young men's decreased slightly from 65% to 64%.

Among adult females, including seniors, in N.B., the percentage of those who are physically active increased between 1994/95 and 2000/01. N.B. women aged between 20 and 44 are more physically active than their male counterparts. However, in all age groups, New Brunswickers are less active than the Canadian average.

There are fewer women than men in N.B. in the "overweight" category, but just as many of both sexes are obese (i.e. severely overweight). In 2000/2001, 21% of N.B. females were obese and another 28% were overweight, compared to 21% and 41% of N.B. men, and 14% and 25% of Canadian women. (Source: *Results of self-report survey covering adults 20 to 64 years of age, excluding pregnant females, individuals living in institutions, on First Nations reserves and on Canadian Forces bases.*)

2. Selected Mental Health Problems Diagnosed in Mental Health Centres, by Sex and Age Group, N.B., 2002-2003



Note: Number of individuals with the particular problem.

Source: N.B. Department of Health and Wellness, Mental Health Services.

More than 15,000 females and some 13,000 males visited N.B.'s public mental health centres in 2002-2003. Females are far more likely than men to seek help for depression or eating disorders while men are significantly more likely to consult for substance related symptoms.

In 2002-2003, 85 girls and women (about half as many as the previous year), most under the age of 25, visited a mental health centre because of an eating disorder; only 19 males (the same as in 2001-2002), many under the age of 15, consulted for this reason.

Almost twice as many females as males came to mental health centres with depressive symptoms: 2,587 girls and women compared to 1,520 boys and men in 2002-2003 (down from 3,166 females versus 1,713 males the previous year).

The ten most frequent presenting problems for women in 2002-2003 were depressive symptoms, anxiety symptoms, adjustment difficulties, other conditions that may be a focus of clinical attention, difficulties in managing behaviours and emotions, relational problems, suicidal ideas, conflictual family relationships, sleeping difficulties and conflictual parent/children relationships. For men, the top ten most frequent presenting problems were quite similar with some variations: depressive symptoms, adjustment difficulties, anxiety symptoms, other conditions that may be a focus of clinical attention, difficulties in managing behaviours and emotions, suicidal ideas, relational problems, impulse control difficulties, sleeping difficulties, and school/university problems.

3. Leading Causes of Death*, by Sex, N.B., 2001

FEMALE

Cause of death	Number	Percent of all causes
1. Cancer	769	26%
2. Heart disease	742	25%
3. Cerebrovascular disease	276	9%
4. Respiratory system disease	225	8%
5. Digestive system disease	118	4%

MALE

Cause of death	Number	Percent of all causes
1. Cancer	934	30%
2. Heart disease	809	26%
3. Respiratory system disease	275	9%
4. Cerebrovascular disease	177	6%
5. Accidents (excluding motor vehicle accidents)	108	3%

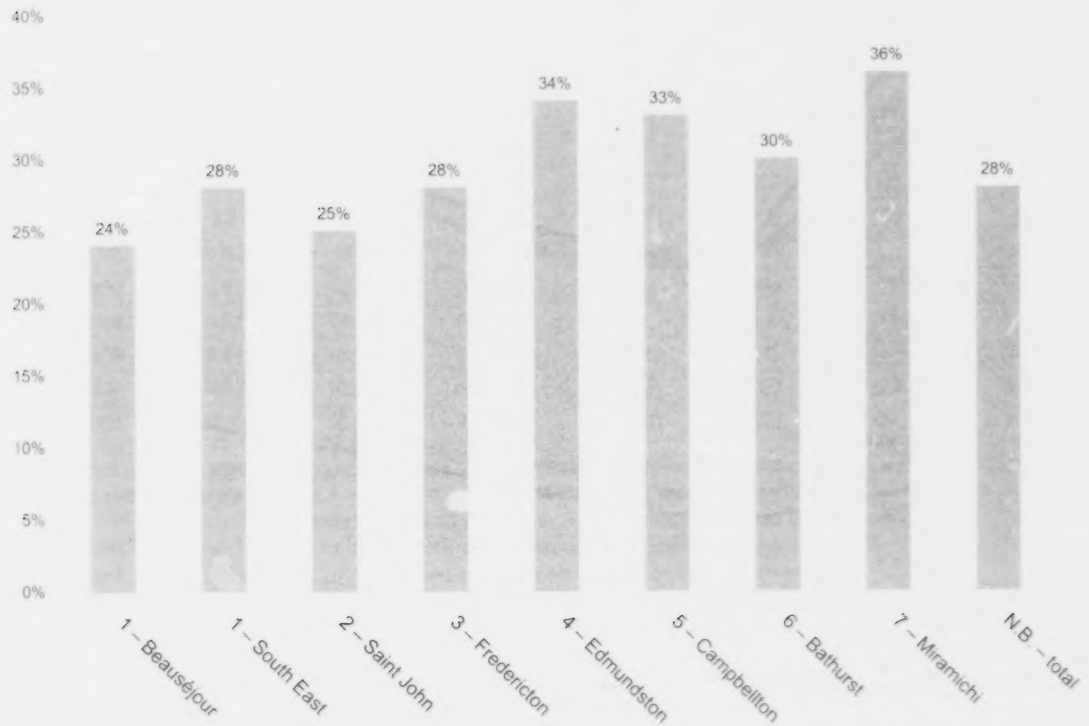
• All ages.

Source: N.B. Department of Health and Wellness, *Vital Statistics*, 2001 Annual Report.

Cancer replaced heart disease as the major cause of death among women in New Brunswick in 2001. Heart disease, which had been the main cause of female mortality for the past decade, became the second leading cause of death for women (and for men) in N.B. in 2001. Cancer: mortality rates were 261 men and 206 women per 100,000 population. Heart disease affected 227 men and 199 women per 100,000 population.

Breast and Lung Cancer: Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer among women, but more women now die from lung cancer. The number of breast cancer cases continues to rise among N.B. and Canadian women, partly due to improved detection: from 74 per 100,000 population in N.B. in 1976, to an estimated 110 per 100,000 in 2002. (Canada: 85 in 1976 and 106 in 2002). Mortality rates from female breast cancer have remained fairly stable over the past 20 years: at 30 per 100,000 population for N.B. females in 2001 (25 for Canadian females in 1999), down slightly from 32 in 1979 (30 for Canadian females). By contrast, lung cancer incidence and mortality rates among N.B. and Canadian women have increased dramatically over the past two decades. More men than women die of lung cancer each year in N.B., but this gender gap continues to narrow over time. The mortality rate from lung cancer among N.B. women was 37 per 100,000 population in 1999 (35 among Canadian women; 73 for N.B. men; 71 for Canadian men), up from 17 in 1979 (16 among Canadian women; 74 for N.B. men; 72 for Canadian men). (Source: Statistics Canada, *Comparable Health Indicators*, October 2002; N.B. Department of Health and Wellness, *Vital Statistics*, 2001 Annual Report). In 2000-2001, more girls aged 12 to 19 in N.B. smoked than boys: 16% of girls versus 15% of boys. Among the general population in N.B. in 2000-2001, 21% of females smoked every day compared to 25% of men. (N.B. Department of Health and Wellness, Health Performance Indicators, Sept. 2002)

4. Caesarian sections as a Percentage of Total Births, by N.B. Health Region, 2002-2003



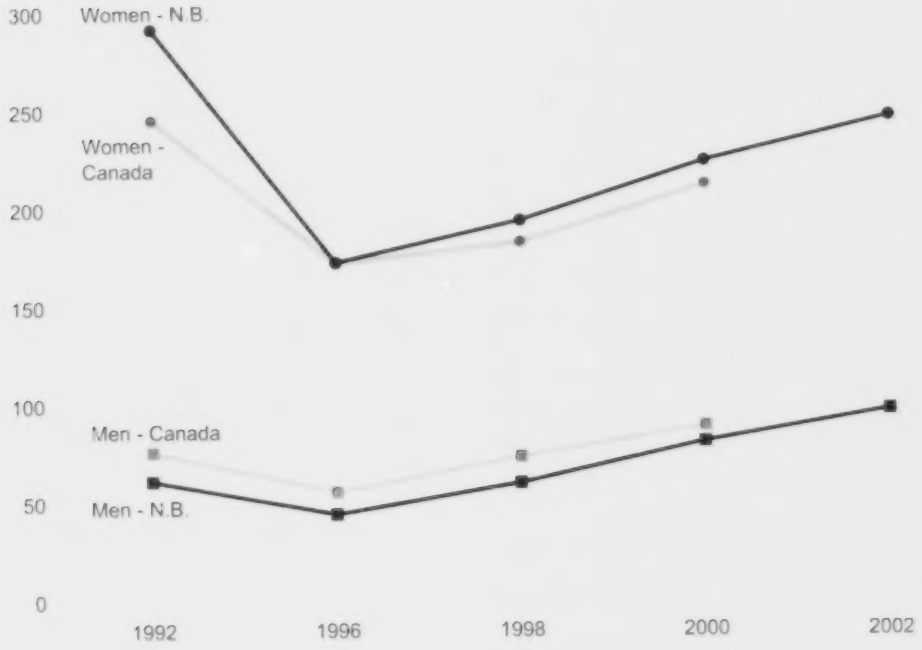
Source: NB Department of Health and Wellness, preliminary data for 2002-2003.

Caesarian sections have become increasingly common in recent years in New Brunswick: 28% of all live births were by C-section in the province in 2002-2003, up from 22% in 1997-1998. Regional differences are significant and unexplained, ranging from 36% in Miramichi to 24% in the Beauséjour health region.

The C-section rates for Canada and other western countries have followed a similar rising trend, at 21% for Canada in 2000-2001 (most recent year available) up from 19% in 1997-1998 (Source: Canadian Institute of Health Information, *Health Indicators*, 2003).

The World Health Organization recommends that no more than 15% of all births be by C-section, because of the risks for the child and the mother.

5. Chlamydia Cases and Rates* by Sex, N.B. and Canada, 1992 – 2002



n.a.= not available.

*Rates per 100,000 population, all ages.

Source: Health Canada, Population and Public Health Branch, online STD data table Appendix 1.2, Provincial Epidemiology Service, NB Department of Health and Wellness.

Chlamydia is the most common sexually transmitted infection among both women and men in New Brunswick and Canada. It often has no symptoms and can lead to infertility. Chlamydia has been on the rise in recent years, especially among women. In 2002, the rate for N.B. females was 246 per 100,000 population, with 941 reported cases, versus 363 reported cases and a rate of 97 per 100,000 for N.B. males.

Rates and reported cases of chlamydia are particularly high among teenagers and young adults: 753 of the 941 infected women in N.B. in 2002 were 24 years of age or under, and 244 of the 363 N.B. males.

Canadian trends are similar, but the rate among females is slightly lower nationally: in 2000, the most recent year when national data is available, 212 per 100,000 females for Canada compared to 224 for N.B. women that year.

6. Rates per 1,000 females and Number of Induced Abortions*, by Age Group, New Brunswick Residents, 1974 – 2000

Year/Age group	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	Rate per 1,000 females aged 15-44 (Total number)**
1974	4.4 (157)	4.9 (151)	2.1 (54)	1.7 (33)	1.2 (19)	0.7 (11)	3.1 (440)
1976	4.2 (163)	3.6 (121)	2.2 (64)	1.4 (30)	0.9 (16)	0.7 (12)	2.6 (400)
1980	5.2 (188)	4.2 (143)	1.9 (59)	1.3 (35)	1.2 (25)	0.6 (8)	2.8 (467)
1984	2.3 (73)	2.9 (101)	1.4 (44)	0.8 (25)	0.7 (17)	0.7 (13)	1.6 (278)
1986	3.6 (107)	3.6 (121)	2.1 (68)	0.9 (27)	0.8 (22)	0.4 (8)	2.0 (358)
1990	4.5 (132)	7.1 (205)	3.5 (114)	1.6 (51)	0.9 (27)	0.4 (11)	3.0 (542)
1994	6.9 (185)	12.1 (334)	6.5 (184)	2.6 (83)	1.7 (54)	0.4 (11)	4.8 (852)
1996	8.8 (229)	15.9 (428)	7.9 (207)	4.3 (134)	2.1 (66)	1.0 (31)	6.5 (1,120)
1999	9.9 (250)	14.9 (382)	7.6 (199)	4.0 (112)	1.7 (55)	0.7 (22)	6.1 (1,031)
2000	10.1 (255)	16.6 (418)	7.6 (200)	4.7 (125)	2.3 (72)	0.8 (24)	6.6 (1,098)

* Includes induced legal abortions performed on N.B. residents in hospitals and clinics (clinic data available for N.B. since 1994, Quebec since 1978, and other provinces since 1990) in Canada. Excludes abortions performed in the United States on Canadian residents. Rates per 1,000 females of same age. There may be some undercounting of the number of N.B. residents who obtained an abortion outside of New Brunswick for the following reasons: abortions obtained in the US by Canadian residents cannot be included because the province of residence for these cases is not reported; the counts exclude cases where the province of residence is unknown or not reported. For example, province of residence is not indicated on Quebec clinic and some hospital reports, or on B.C. hospital and clinic reports. As of 1999, Ontario no longer provides data on non-residents of Ontario who obtain a clinic abortion in Ontario.

** The total number includes a small number of abortions where no age group was reported or estimated, as well as abortions for girls under 15.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Reproductive Health: Pregnancies and Rates, 1974-1993* (82-568-XPB); Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division, Custom table.

The number of abortions per 1,000 women has risen since the 1970s in New Brunswick, but they remain significantly lower than the national rates. In 2000, the N.B. rate was 6.6 per 1,000 females aged 15 to 44 years, versus 15.4 for Canadian females, up from 3.1 for N.B. females and 10.2 for Canadian females in 1974. The highest rates are among 20 to 24 year old females: 16.6 per 1,000 N.B. women of that age group versus 31.9 Canadian females in 2000.

Just under 60% of abortions obtained by N.B. residents were performed in hospitals in 2000, mostly in N.B.: there were 617 hospital abortions compared to 481 clinic abortions.

Rates in other developed countries for 1996 range from 7 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 in the Netherlands and Belgium, to 16 in England/Wales, and 23 in the United States (Source: The Alan Guttmacher Institute, Sharing Responsibility: Women, Society & Abortion Worldwide, 1999).

1. Total Incomes* of Women and Men, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 2000

303,770 N.B. women Average income: $18,586 (62% of men's)	285,600 N.B. men Average income: $29,767
94,005 women have an income below $10,000 (31% of women)	57,380 men have an income below $10,000 (20%)
184,365 women have an income below $20,000 (61%)	113,710 men have an income below $20,000 (40%)
230,315 women have an income below $30,000 (76%)	164,545 men have an income below $30,000 (58%)
255,085 women have an income below $40,000 (84%)	205,305 men have an income below $40,000 (72%)

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

*Before-tax annual income from all sources, in constant 2000 dollars (including, if any: employment earnings, investment income, pension income, social assistance, etc)

Women are more likely to live on lower incomes than men. Fully 31% of N.B. women aged 15 years and over had annual incomes (before-tax) of less than $10,000 in 2000, compared to 20% of men. Only 16% of N.B. women versus 28% of men had annual incomes above $40,000 in 2000.

2. Population with Low Incomes, N.B., 1980 - 2001

Year	Females - all ages	Males – all ages	Senior women (65+)	Unattached senior women (65+)	Lone mothers
1980	14%	11%	16%	43%	45%
1985	14%	10%	12%	32%	59%
1990	12%	9%	7%	18%	51%
1995	13%	11%	F	F	61%
1999	10%	9%	6%	11%	45%
2000	9%	9%	F	F	42%
2001	9%	9%	F	F	43%

*1992 Base – After-tax low income cutoffs.
F = Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Income Trends in Canada*, 1980-2001.

Nine percent of both women and men in New Brunswick lived below Statistics Canada low-income cutoffs (after-tax) in 2001, the same as in 2000 but down from 14% of females and 11% of males in 1980.

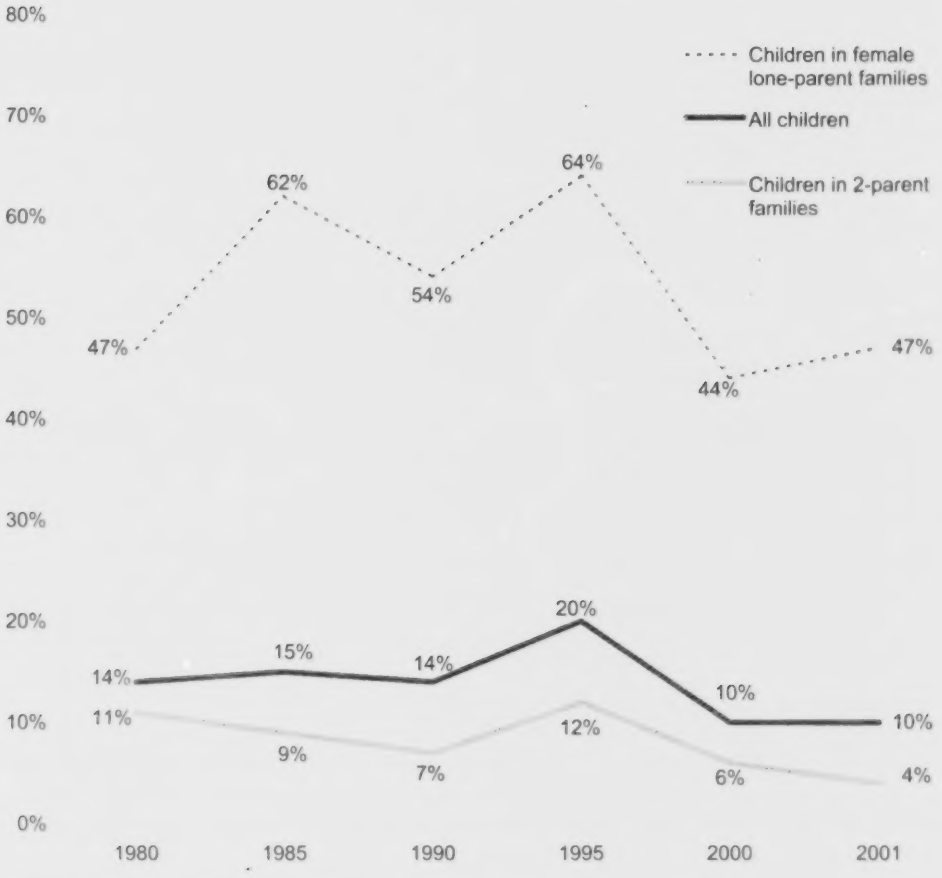
Lone-parent women and their children are one group especially vulnerable to poverty. Although the rate has generally been falling in recent years, there was a slight increase in 2001: 43% in 2001 (about 5,000 female lone parents), up from 42% in 2000 (it was 61% in 1995).

Poverty among women aged 65 and over has dropped significantly since 1980 in N.B. and in Canada. Because of small numbers in N.B., Statistics Canada considers the 2001 poverty data for seniors too unreliable to be published. The poverty rate for senior women in N.B. was 6% in 1999, the last year it was published. The rate for senior men has not been published since 1985 for the same reason.

Aboriginal Population: Aboriginal women are more likely to live on a low income than other women or men. Almost half (48%) of N.B. Aboriginal women with income reported total incomes of less than $10,000 in 2000, compared to 43% of Aboriginal men, 33% of non-Aboriginal women, and 20% of non-Aboriginal men. The average total income of Aboriginal women aged 15 years and over in N.B. in 2000 was $13,808, or 78% of Aboriginal men's average income ($17,761), compared to $18,675 and $30,019 respectively for non-Aboriginal females and males. (Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada).

Persons with disabilities: Women with disabilities have lower incomes than other women and men. The average total income of N.B. women aged 15 years and over with disabilities in 2000 was $15,532, compared to $19,759 for women without disabilities, $23,320 for men with disabilities and $30,015 for men without disabilities (before-tax income). More than a third of N.B. women with disabilities (35%) who reported income had a total annual income of less than $10,000 in 2000, compared to 33% of women without disabilities, 25% of men with disabilities and 19% of men without disabilities. (Statistics Canada, *Participation and Activity Limitation Survey*, 2001)

3. Child Poverty Rate: Percentage of Children Living in Low Income Families*, N.B. 1980 - 2001



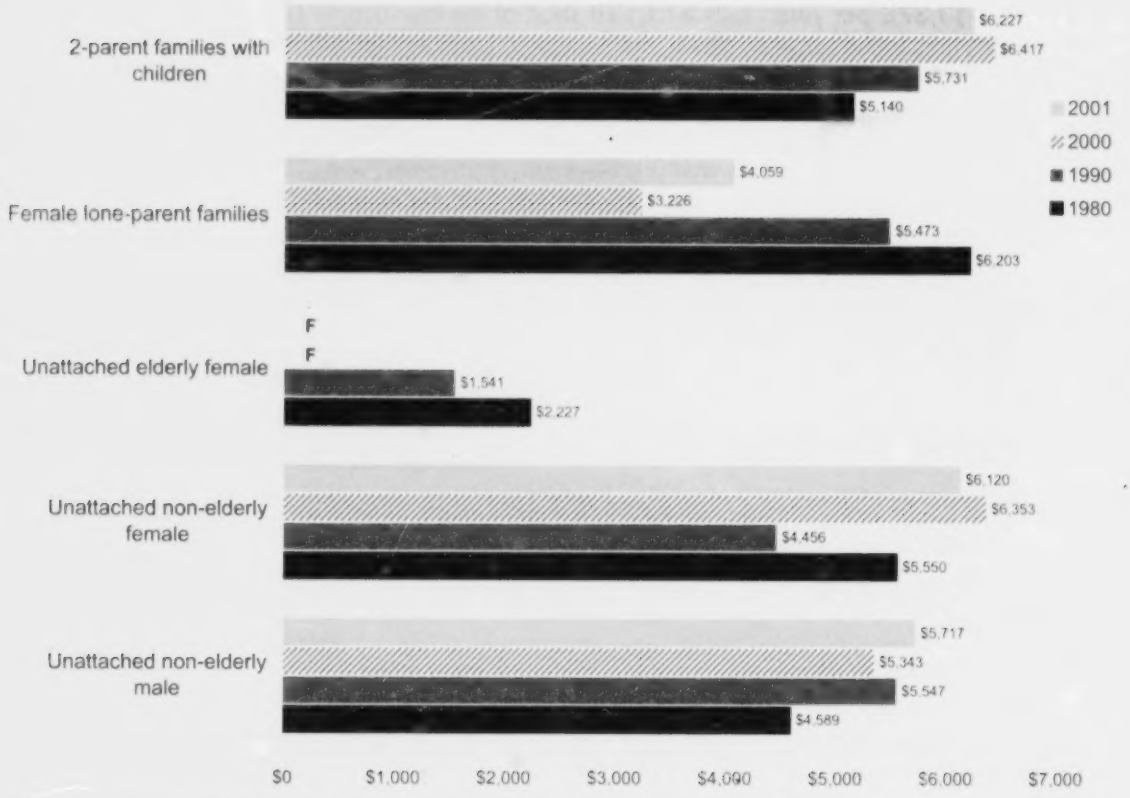
*1992 Base – After-tax low income cutoffs.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Income Trends in Canada*, 1980-2001.

The proportion of New Brunswick children under the age of 18 living in poverty has decreased in recent years but remains high: in 2001, about 15,000 N.B. children, or 9.7% lived in low-income families, down from 10.2% in 2000, 20% in 1995 and 14% in 1980, using after-tax low-income cut-offs. Children living in female lone-parent families are particularly vulnerable. In 2001, an increase in their poverty rate is noted in N.B.: 47% (about 9,000) of these children lived in poverty, an increase from 44% in 2000 and the same rate as in 1980. The rate for children in male lone-parent families in N.B. is not published by Statistics Canada (too small to be reliable) but the Canadian rate for such children was 13% in 2001. Of N.B. children in two-parent families, 4% (about 6,000) live in poverty.

The national child poverty rate remains higher than N.B.'s rate (11.4% in 2001 in Canada, down from 13% in 2000 and 12% in 1980) but the national rate for children in female lone parent families is significantly lower than the N.B. rate: 36% in 2001, down from 38% the previous year, 59% in 1985 and 50% in 1980.

4. Average Low-Income Gap, N.B., 1980 - 2001*



*Average amount needed to reach the poverty line (1992 base: after-tax low income cu-offs) in 2001 constant dollars.

F = Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Income Trends in Canada*, 1980-2001.

How poor are the poor in New Brunswick? How much would be needed by those living in poverty to actually reach the poverty line, i.e. the Statistics Canada low-income cut-offs?

The average amount needed by female lone-parent families living in poverty in N.B. increased since last year. In 2001, the average poor female lone-parent family would need $4,059 to reach the poverty line, compared to $3,226 last year (in constant 2001 dollars). However in 1980, the amount needed was significantly greater: $6,200.

The average amount needed by two-parent families living with low incomes in N.B. has increased since 1980: in 2001, these families fell $6,227 short of the poverty line, better than the $6,417 such families needed the previous year, but worse than the low of $5,140 in 1980. The average amount needed by unattached non-elderly women and men increased. No reliable data is available for the amounts needed by unattached elderly women and men in the province to reach the poverty line.

Social Assistance Benefits: Social assistance benefits** in N.B. provided between 20% and 63% of Statistics Canada's before-tax low-income cut-offs for 2002 (1992 base) for the largest cities in the province. The amount given to a single employable person on social assistance in N.B. - $3,378 per year - falls $13,138 short of the low-income cut-off for those living in the largest cities in the province. Similarly, total benefits for a person with a disability - $6,906 per year - reached just 42% of the poverty line or $9,610 less than what is needed. Total benefits for a lone parent with one child represented 63% of the low-income cut-offs, falling short by $7,559. A couple with 2 children has total benefits equivalent to 53% of the poverty line, or $14,498 less than what is needed. (Source: National Council of Welfare, *Welfare Incomes 2002*, Spring 2003)

** Social assistance benefits calculation includes social assistance, additional benefits such as shelter and school subsidies, Canada Child Tax Benefit, N.B. Child Benefit and GST credit. Recipients may also receive health coverage and access to subsidized child care and housing.

5. Average Income and Income Gap, Senior Women and Men, N.B., 1980 - 2001

*Average before-tax income from all sources in 2001 constant dollars.

** Average annual before-tax income from retirement pensions from all private sources, mainly employer pension plans, in 2001 constant dollars

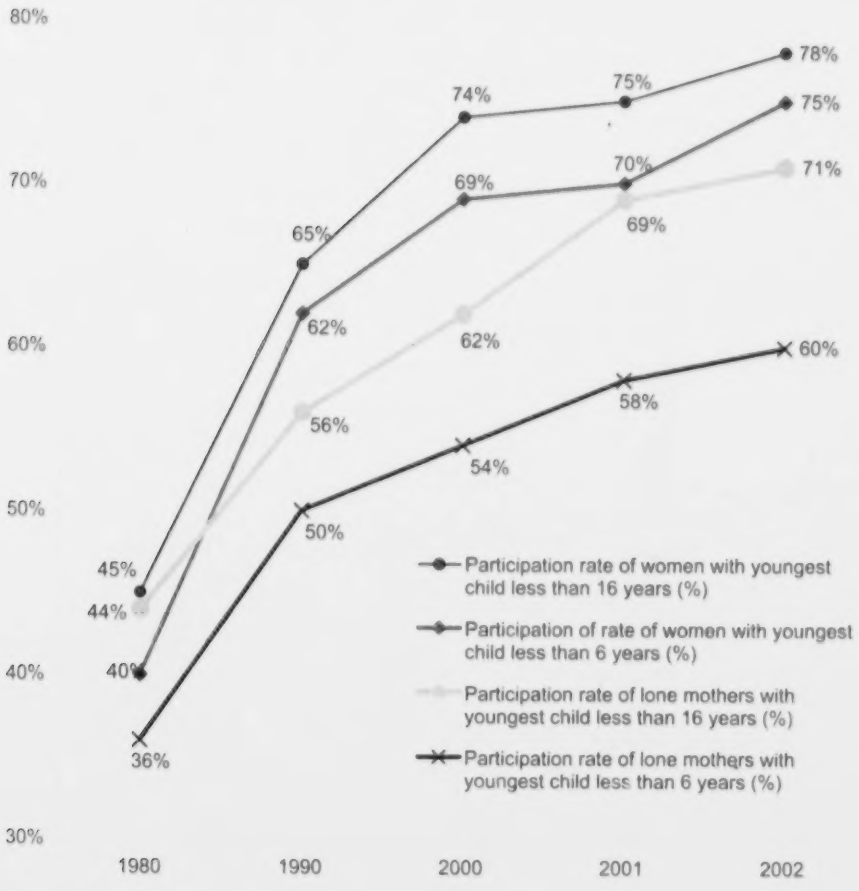
Source: Statistics Canada, *Income Trends in Canada*, 1980-2001.

Two trends are noted relating to senior women in New Brunswick: fewer live in poverty but senior men's average income from all sources is growing significantly faster than senior women's. Senior women had 58% of senior men's income in 2001 (including all income from all sources), down from 61% in 2000. In 1985, N.B. senior women's income was 75% of men's; in 1990, 65%; and in 1995, 67%. In the past, the average Canadian gap in senior women's income was worse than N.B.'s but in 2001, N.B.'s gap was worse: 66% for Canada, compared to N.B.'s 58%.

Senior women are less likely than senior men to have pensions from employment and they receive lower benefits. Women's access to pensions has improved since 1980 when only 17% of N.B. senior women had private pension income and 39% received Canada Pension Plan benefits (men: 31% and 62%). In 2001, 40% of N.B. senior women had some private pension income, while 79% received CPP benefits (men: 63% and 95%). N.B. senior women who had private pension income in 2001 received on average 35% less than senior men while their CPP benefits were 36% lower than those paid to senior men. (Source: Statistics Canada, *Income Trends in Canada*, 1980-2001)

Registered Retirement Savings Plan Contributions: Fewer women contribute to RRSPs and those who do contribute less than men in N.B. In 2002, only 16% of the province's female taxfilers compared to 22% of male taxfilers invested in RRSPs, about the same as in 1994 and 2001. Women's median contribution was $1,500 in 2002, compared to $2,200 for men in N.B. Women's share of total contributions rose from 29% in 1994 to 36% in 2002. Canadian patterns are similar, with greater taxfiler participation (25% of Canadian females and 30% of Canadian males in 2002) and larger median contributions. (Source: Statistics Canada, Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Financial Databanks, 2001 & 2002 RRSP Contributors.)

1. Participation Rate of Women with Children at Home, N.B., 1980 - 2002

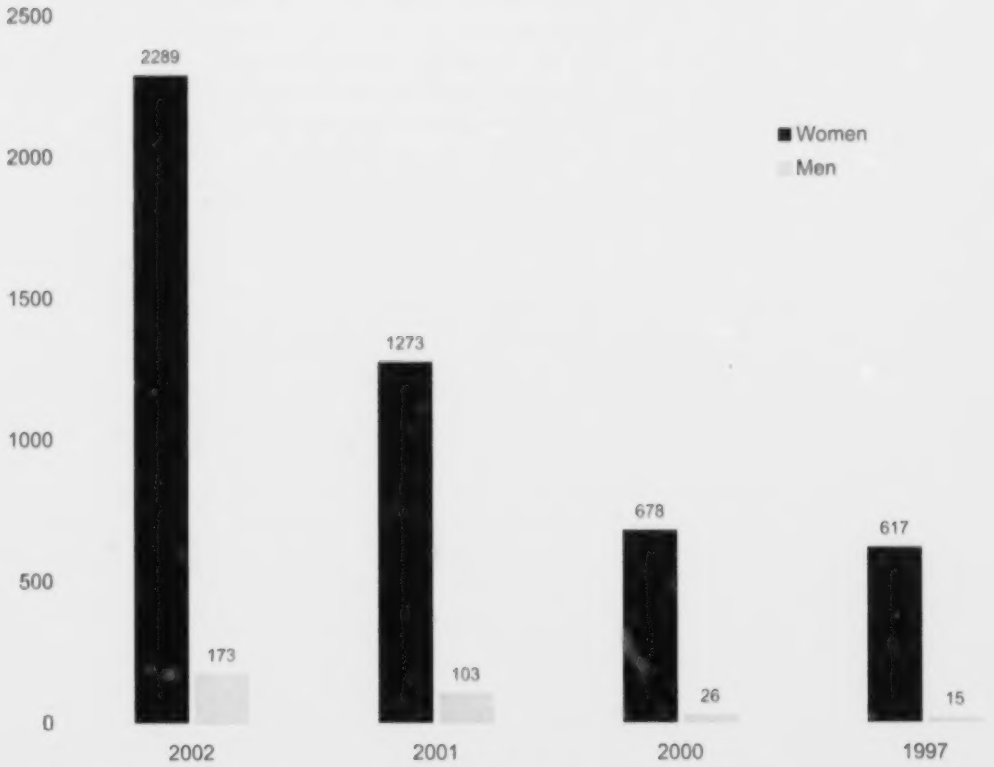


Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Historical Review*, 2002.

New Brunswick women with young children were even more likely to be in the paid labour force than N.B. women in general in 2002: 75% of women whose youngest child is less than 6 years are employed, compared to 58% for the general female population in the province and 70% for Canadian women with children less than 6 years. When women with the youngest child aged under 16 are considered, fully 78% of them were in the labour force in 2002, up from 45% in 1980.

N.B. women are in the labour force in equal or greater proportion than the Canadian average, except for lone mothers. The participation rate of N.B. lone mothers with children under 16 reached 71% in 2002 (up from 62% in 2000 and 44% in 1980). Even most lone mothers with infants or preschoolers (60%) were out working for pay in 2002. Meanwhile, 76% of Canadian lone mothers with children under 16 and 63% of those with children under 6 were in the labour force in 2002.

2. Beneficiaries of Parental, Maternity and Adoption Leaves*, by Sex, N.B., 1997 - 2002



Number of beneficiaries, annual average.

* Before 2001, parental benefits for biological and adoptive parents were 10 weeks; since 2001, 35 weeks. Parental benefits can be shared between the mother and father. The 15-week maternity benefits can be combined with parental benefits. The self-employed and those working less than the minimum hours (600 since 2001; 700 prior to 2001) in the preceding year do not qualify for maternity, parental or adoption benefits.

Source: Statistics Canada, Employment Insurance, custom tabulation, Table 276-0001.

In 2001 in Canada, employment insurance parental benefits were extended to 35 weeks and the required insurable employment was lowered from 700 to 600 hours. As a result, between 2000 and 2002, the number of New Brunswick women receiving parental benefits more than tripled and the number of male beneficiaries multiplied by six. Nationally, nearly four times as many women and five times as many men were on parental benefits in 2002 as two years earlier.

The number of fathers in N.B. who participated in the program jumped from just 26 in 2000 (4% of beneficiaries) to 173 in 2002 (7%), the same 2002 rate as the Canadian average. Still, the vast majority of parental leave takers in N.B. are women (93% or 2,289 women in 2002).

Since parental leave benefits are equivalent to 55% of average gross weekly earnings during the 26 weeks preceding the claim, the number of hours worked and the income of beneficiaries is relevant. While Statistics Canada cannot provide the average insurable earnings and the average time off work for N.B. parental leave takers in 2002, we know that 43% of N.B. female beneficiaries and 51% of N.B. male beneficiaries had worked the equivalent of full-time (1,820 or more hours) in the year preceding the parental leave, compared to the Canadian rate of 40% of female beneficiaries and 60% of male participants. (Statistics Canada, "New maternity and parental benefits", *Perspectives on labour and income*, March 2003.)

About 6% of N.B. women who took parental leave and 5% of men had close to the minimum number of insurable hours, between 600 and 700 hours. 13% had between 700 and 1,049 hours (men: 12%). The remainder, 38% of female beneficiaries and 32% of male had between 1,050 and 1,819 insurable hours.

Maternity Leave: 1,245 women took maternity leave in 2002, compared to 1,279 in 2001 (1,161 in 2000 and 1,088 in 1997).

Adoption Leave: 29 women and 2 men took adoption leave in 2002, compared to 18 women and 2 men in 2001 (7 women and no men in 2000 and 7 women and 1 man in 1997).

3. Hours Spent on Housework, Child Care and Care to Seniors, by Sex, N.B., 1996, 2001

Time spent per week/unpaid work	2001		1996	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Housework: 15 or more hours	49%	28%	53%	24%
Housework: Less than 5 hours	15%	25%	13%	26%
Housework: No hours	8%	15%	9%	18%
Child Care: 15 or more hours	24%	14%	25%	13%
Child Care: Less than 5 hours	8%	10%	9%	10%
Child Care: No hours	59%	66%	57%	66%
Care to Seniors: 5 or more hours	13%	7%	9%	5%

*Population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census of Canada; 2001 Census of Canada.

The continued increase in the number of families with mothers in the paid labour force has not had a dramatic effect on the division of labour within the home. The proportion of men doing a considerable number of hours of housework, child care or senior care has increased slightly in New Brunswick since 1996. Canadian women and men devote less time to household and caring tasks than N.B. women and men.

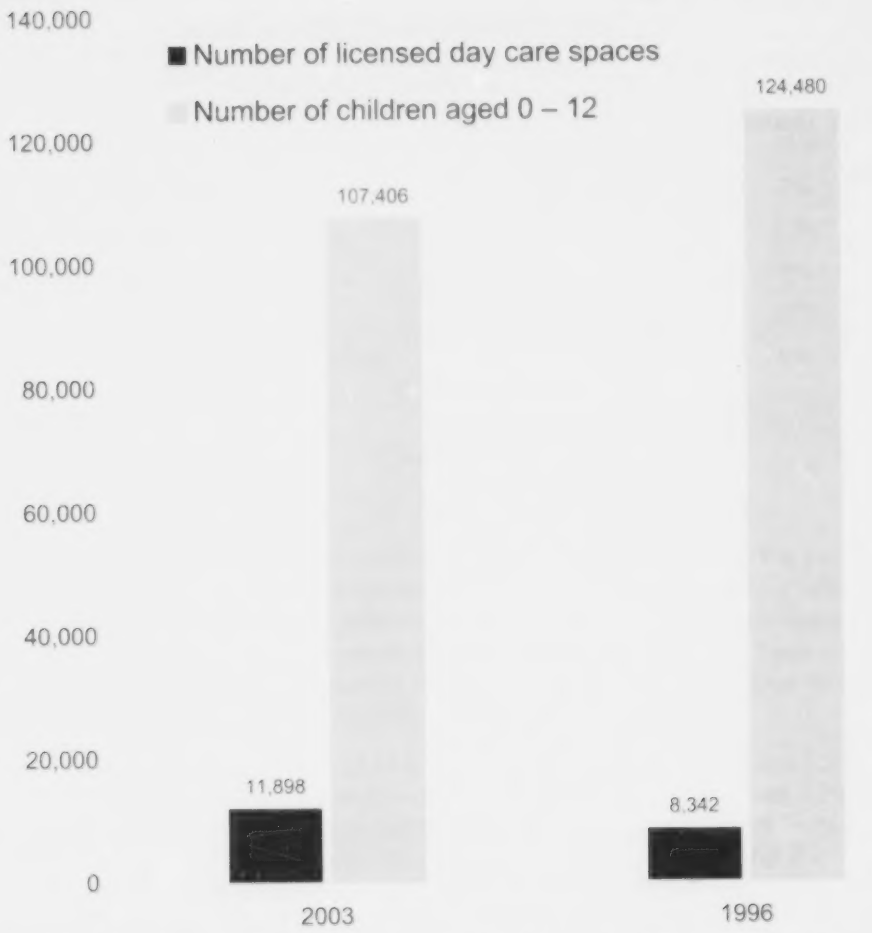
Child Care: In 2001, 24% of N.B. women and 14% of men spent 15 or more hours per week doing child care (1996, 25% of women, and 13% of men). How many did 30 or more hours of child care per week in N.B. in 2001? 17% of women and 8% of men, compared to 18% and 7% in 1996. 23% of Canadian women and 13% of Canadian men spent 15 or more hours on child care; 16% of Canadian women and 7% of Canadian men spent 30 or more hours on child care.

Housework: Almost half (49%) of N.B. women and 28% of men did 15 or more hours of housework per week in 2001. Fully 40% of N.B. men (23% of women) devoted few or no hours to housework in 2001, down from 44% of men in 1996. 24% of women and 10% of men did 30 or more hours of housework per week in N.B. in 2001. Canada: in 2001, 45% of Canadian women and 23% of men spent 15 or more hours per week on housework; 21% of women and 8% of men spent 30 or more hours per week on housework; 17% of Canadian women and 30% of Canadian men devoted 5 or less hours or no hours to housework.

Senior Care: A new source of unpaid work has grown since 1996, especially for women: 13% of women reported taking care of a senior for 5 or more hours a week in 2001, up from 9% in 1996. N.B. men: 7% in 2001; 5% in 1996. Canada: 12% of Canadian women and 7% of Canadian men devoted 5 or more hours to senior care in 2001.

Time Use: A 1998 Statistics Canada time use survey showed that N.B. women aged 15 years and over spent on average 4.2 hours per day on household-related tasks, compared to 2.6 hours for their men. (Canada: 4.1 hours for women, 2.4 hours for men.) N.B. women spent 0.6 hours per day on child care, men 0.3 hours. Women spent 1 hour per day cooking or washing up, men 0.5 hour. Both women and men spent almost an hour per day shopping (women 0.9 hour, men 0.8 hour). The survey did not include information about time spent caring for elderly relatives. (Statistics Canada, *General Social Survey* 1998).

4. Children and Licensed Day Care Spaces, N.B., 1996, 2003



Source: N.B. Department of Health and Community Services; N.B. Department of Family and Community Services; Statistics Canada, Postcensal Population Estimates as of July 1, 1996 and July 1, 2003.

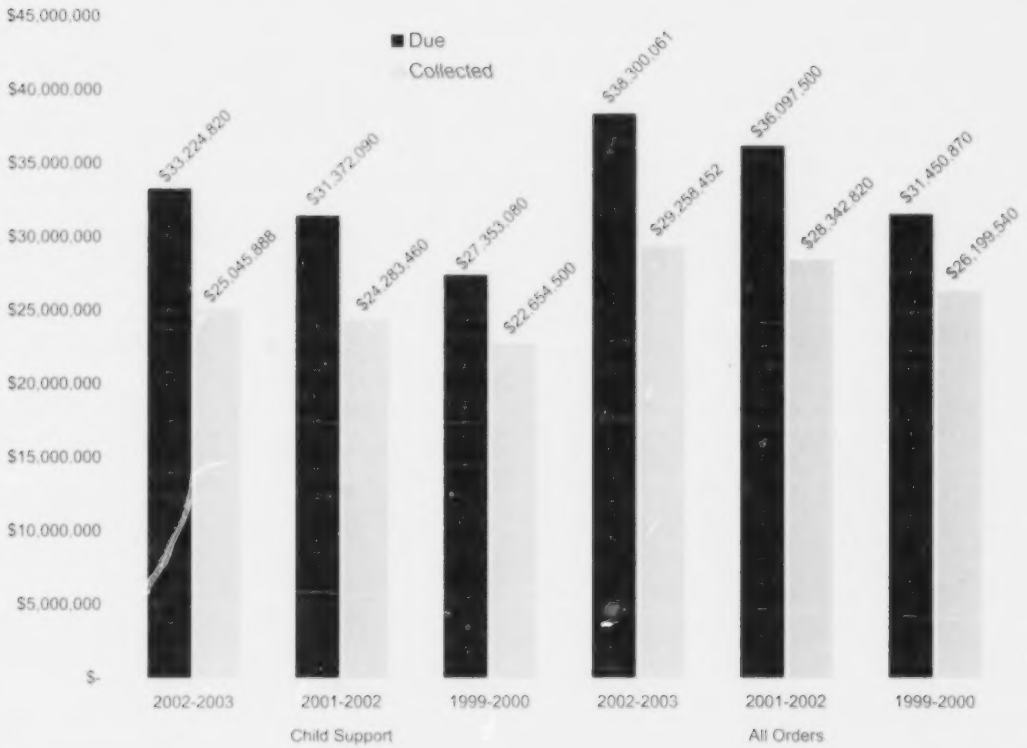
About three-quarters of young children had mothers in the paid labour force in New Brunswick in 2003. There are regulated child care spaces for 11% of N.B. children aged 12 and under, compared to 10% in 2002 and 7% in 1996.

The situation is slightly better in Canada, where regulated child care spaces were available for 12% of children aged 12 and under in 2001, up from 8% in 1995 (Martha Friendly et al., *Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada 2001*, December 2002). The province of Quebec stands out in recent years, reporting regulated spaces for 21% of children aged 0 – 12 in 2001. (Campaign 2000, *Diversity or Disparity? Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada*, November 2003).

The average monthly fee for full-time care of a 3-year old in a regulated centre was $418 in N.B. in 2002. (Campaign 2000, *Diversity or Disparity? Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada*, November 2003).

Child Care Worker Salary: While credentialed N.B. child care workers earned on average $7.16 per hour in 2002, those in Québec earned $16.24 (2001); in PEI, $8.00 (2001); in Manitoba, $13.04 (2002); in Saskatchewan, $10.54 (2002); and in Nova Scotia $7.87 (2001). No early childhood training or experience is required of staff in existing approved centres in N.B. but new centres seeking approval are currently held to the standard that will apply to all centers by April 2006: the child care director or one in four staff must have one year of community college training in child care or equivalent. (Campaign 2000, *Diversity or Disparity? Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada*, November 2003).

5. Payment of Child and Other Support, N.B., 1999 - 2003



Source: N.B. Department of Justice, Court Services Division. The margin of error may be significant because the data used in 2001-2002 were collected about 2 weeks before year-end and that in 2002-2003 about 2 weeks after year-end.

About 75% of all child support payments due through the New Brunswick Department of Justice family court services were collected in 2002-2003. $33,224,820 was due and $25,045,888 was collected. In 2001-2002, the figure was 77%, and in 1999-2000, 83%. While the margin of error in the statistics may be significant because the data used in this year's and last year's calculations were not collected exactly at year-end, it is evident that the collection rate is not improving.

No improvement is noted in the collection rate when all support conditions* are considered: 76% of the overall amount due was collected in 2002-2003, down from 79% in 2001-2002, and 83% in 1999-2000.

The caseload of the Department's family support order service has increased almost 46% in 6 years, going from 9,771 in 1996-1997 to 14,225 in 2002-2003. The dollars collected have increased by about 34% in that period.

Only about 39% of all cases are in full compliance, where all payments due in 2002-2003 were paid. When only cases involving children are considered (including spousal, child and family support and special

expenses payments paid to a beneficiary who has the care of children), 38% were in full compliance at the end of 2002-2003.

Almost $10,000,000 in support was due but not paid in N.B. in 2002-2003, in cases involving children (including spousal, child and family support and special expenses payments where the beneficiary cares for children.) This includes about $5,500,000 not collected in cases where no payment whatsoever was received in the year.

While statistics are no longer kept on the sex of the payor and the recipient, it is estimated that women are the recipients of support payments collected by the Department in about 95% of cases.

In 2002-2003, over $4 million in support was collected for 3,271 beneficiaries who were social assistance recipients, about the same as previous years. The amounts collected do not benefit them directly but are paid to the government or deducted from their benefits.

In cases where the beneficiary lives outside N.B. and the payor in N.B., (the N.B. Department is responsible for collecting), the rate of collection is 89% for child support payments and 84% for all support payments combined. In cases where the payor lives outside N.B. and the beneficiary in N.B., (the other jurisdiction is responsible for collecting), the rate of collection is 78% for child support payments and 73% for all support payments combined.

* "Conditions" refer to components of an order that specify the frequency, amount and purpose of the support order. A single support order may have child support, spousal support (or family support) and special expenses conditions.

1. Overview of Labour Force, 15 years and over N.B., 2002

Total New Brunswick labour force

345,600

By sex

Women	166,300 (48.1%)
Men	179,300 (51.9%)

	Employees	Self-employed
Women	150,200 (90%)	16,100 (10%)
Men	153,400 (86%)	25,900 (14%)

	Permanent	Temporary
Women	123,800 (82.4% of w employees)	26,400 (17.6%)
Men	125,600 (81.9%)	27,800 (18.1%)

	Without paid employees	With paid employees
Women	11,300 (70% of self-employed w)	4,600 (29%)
Men	12,300 (47%)	13,600 (53%)

	Seasonal	Term or contract	Casual
Women	5,700 (21.6% of temporary)	10,600 (40.2%)	9,800 (37.1%)
Men	12,600 (45.3%)	9,300 (33.5%)	5,700 (20.5%)

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Historical Review 2002.*

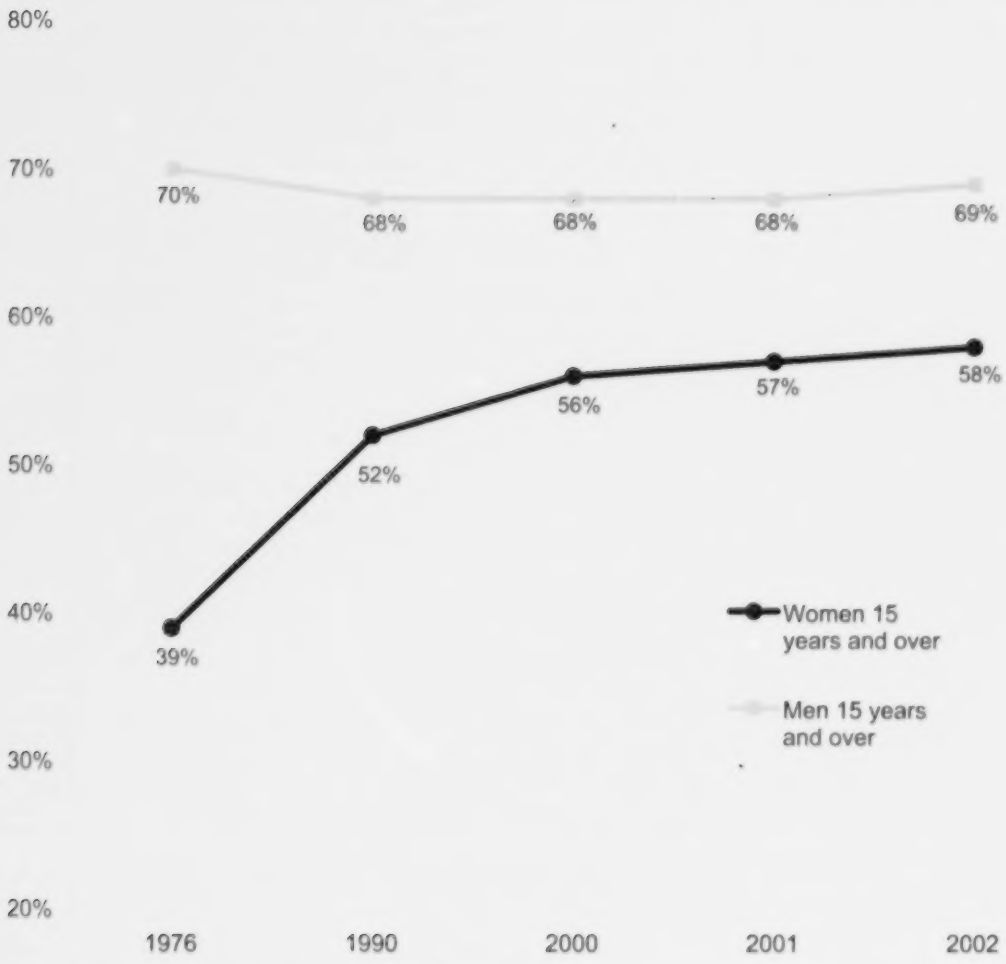
In 2002, New Brunswick's paid labour force was 48.1% women and 51.9% men.

Of the 166,300 women in the paid labour force in 2002, 10% were self-employed and 90% were employees.

Of those female employees, most (82%) were permanent and the remainder temporary. Of the 26,400 N.B. who had temporary employment, about 40% had term or contract employment, 37% were casual and 22% were seasonal workers.

Of the self-employed women in N.B., 70% work without paid help in 2002. This compares to 47% of self-employed men who work without paid help.

2. Percentage of Women and Men in the Labour Force, N.B., 1976 – 2002



Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Historical Review*, 2002.

In 2002, 58% of New Brunswick women 15 years and over were in the paid labour force, compared to just 39% of women in 1976. The percentage of men in the labour force has declined slightly, from 70% in 1976 to 69% in 2002, partly because they study longer and retire earlier. In recent years, the percentage of female and male youths in the labour force has been equal; in 2002, 67% of women aged 15 to 24 and 65% of men were in the paid labour force.

Unemployment: Since the early 1980s, a slightly higher percentage of men are unemployed than women in N.B. In 2002, the unemployment rate of women 15 years and over was 8.3%, compared to 12.2% for men. Unemployment rates of young women aged 15 to 24 years in N.B. are also lower: 12.1% of young women, 19.1% of young men.

Part-time work: The proportion of N.B. women in the labour force who work part-time has changed little since the 1970s: 24% or almost 1 in 4 women work part-time in 2002 (23% in 1976). Only 8% of men in the labour force currently work part-time (5% in 1976). In 2002, about 29% of women working part-time in N.B. did so because they could not find full-time work. 23% said it was their preference to work part-time. Another 15% cited the care of children as their reason for working part-time, and 5%, other personal/family responsibilities. Going to school is the leading reason given by men for working part-time (42% compared to 24% of women).

Disabled Women: In 2001, 33% of N.B. women with disabilities aged 15 to 64 were employed, compared to 38% of men with disabilities, 65% of women without disabilities and 71% of men without disabilities. The unemployment rate for women with disabilities was 5%, compared to 7% for men with disabilities, 6% for women without disabilities and 13% for men without disabilities. (Source: Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001)

3. Permanent And Temporary Workers*, By Sex, N.B., 1997 – 2002

Category employment/Year	1997	2001	2002
Total employees – female	125,500	144,500	150,200
Total employees - male	139,800	149,900	153,400
- Permanent - female	104,000	118,700	123,800
- Permanent - male	112,800	122,800	125,600
- Temporary - female	21,500	25,900	26,400
--seasonal	6,400	5,900	5,700
--term or contract	7,100	11,500	10,600
--casual	7,400	8,200	9,800
--other temporary	500	0	0
- Temporary - male	27,000	27,100	27,800
--seasonal	14,000	13,000	12,600
--term or contract	8,100	8,500	9,300
--casual	4,700	5,300	5,700
--other temporary	0	0	0

*Employees aged 15 years and over, all industries.

Temporary covers employees only, including part-time and full-time, but not self-employed.

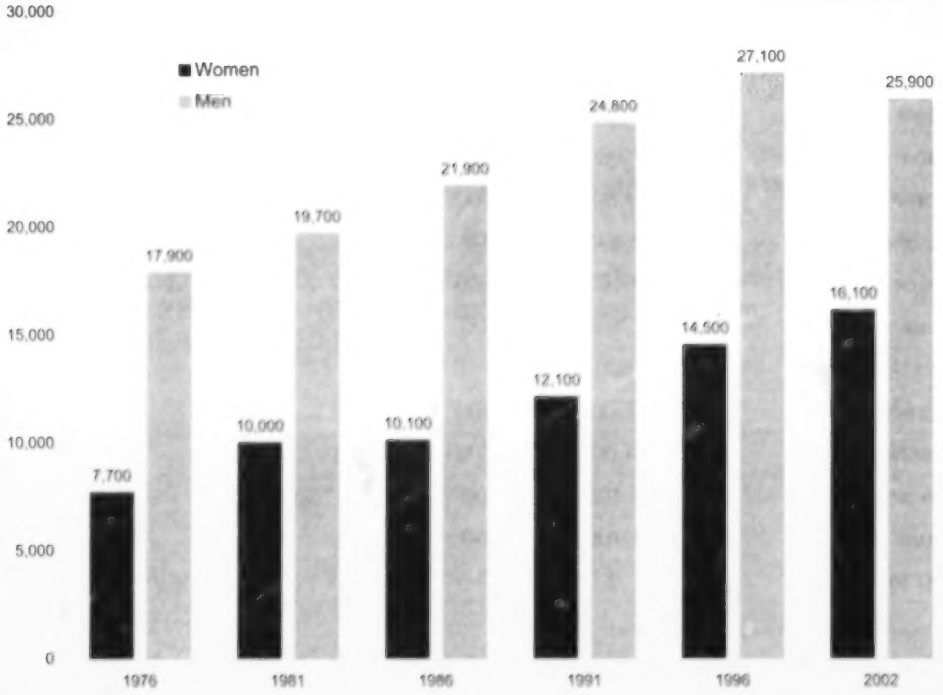
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2002

Women are as likely as men to be working in temporary versus permanent jobs in New Brunswick: almost 1 out of 5 female and male employees had a seasonal, term or contract job in 2002. The percentage of female workers in temporary jobs has grown slightly between 1997 and 2002, compared to a slight drop for men during the period.

Within the temporary job category, women predominate in the casual job category and men predominate in the seasonal job category. For women, there has been a decline in seasonal work and growth in term/contract jobs or casual jobs: term/contract or casual jobs accounted for 77% of temporary jobs for women in 2002, up from 67% in 1997. 45% of men in temporary jobs were in seasonal work versus 22% of women (down from 52% for men and 30% for women in 1997).

Multiple Job Holders: In 2002, 7,400 N.B. women held more than one job (4.9% of female employees), up from 3,100 women (2.8%) in 1987. The number of female multiple job holders has more than doubled from 1987 to 2002 and women multiple jobholders outnumber men since 1996: 57% of all New Brunswickers who held more than one job in 2002 were women, up from 39% in 1987. The growth in male multiple jobholders has been much less dramatic: 5,600 (3.7% of male employees) in 2002, up from 4,800 (3.5%) in 1987. (Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2002.)

4. Self-Employed Women And Men*, N.B., 1976 – 2002



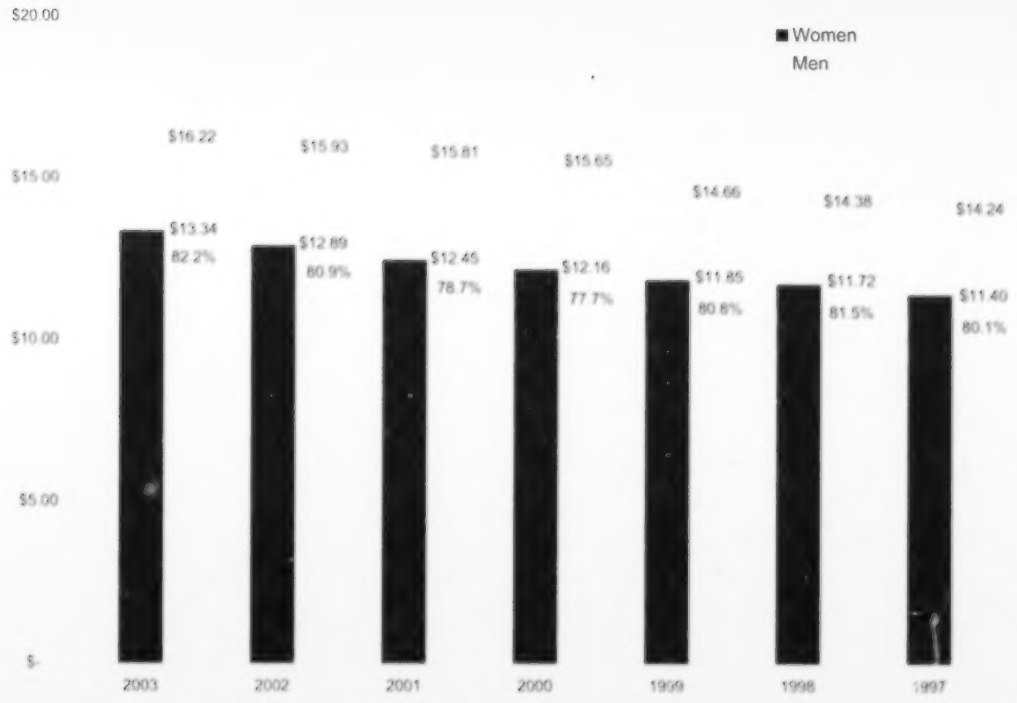
*Total number of self-employed, aged 15 years and over, in all industries/sectors. Self-employed refers to working owners of a business, a farm or a professional practice and includes self-employed persons working on a freelance or contract basis.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2002 / Revue chronologique de la population active, 2002, Table CD1T07AN.

The number of self-employed women has more than doubled in New Brunswick between 1976 and 2002, rising from 7,700 or 9.3% of all female paid employment in 1976 to 16,100 or 9.7% in 2002. However, men are still more likely to be self-employed. Self-employment accounted for almost 18,000 men or 12% of all male paid employment in 1976, rising to 25,900 or 14.4% in 2002.

Working conditions are different for self-employed women and men. In 2002, fully 70% of N.B.'s self-employed women worked alone, without any paid help, compared to 47% of their male counterparts.

5. Pay Gap: Average Hourly Wage of Women and Men, N.B., 1997-2003*



*Average hourly female and male wage rates of all employees (part-time and full-time); average hourly female wage rate as a % of average hourly male wage rate.

Source : Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Historical Review* 2002; CANSIM Tables 282-0072, 282-0074.

N.B. women earned on average 81.5% of what men did in 2003 (women: $13.34 per hour; men: $16.22), when the average hourly wages for all New Brunswickers aged 15 years and over working full or part-time are compared. The gap is slightly narrower than the previous year. The hourly wage gap has fluctuated over the last few years, and had reached 81,5% in 1998.

The Canadian hourly pay gap remained at 82% in 2003 (the same as in 2002 and 1997). The average Canadian hourly rates are $16.27 per hour for women and $19.78 for men.

Unionized women have a smaller pay gap with unionized men: they earned 93% of unionized men's earnings in N.B. in 2003. Unionized women earned $18.45 per hour compared to $11.33 for non-unionized women.

Young women also have an average wage closer to young men's, but both groups have low wages. In 2003, N.B. females aged 15 to 24 who worked part-time or full-time earned 97% of what males of that age group

earned: $8.64 per hour for women and $8.89 per hour for men. This compared to 94% in 1997; 97% in 2000; and 92% in 2002.

Women and Private Pension Plans: N.B. women are less likely than men to be covered by an employer-sponsored or union pension plan: in 2001, 37% of female paid workers (up from 35% in 2000) and 43% of male paid workers (up from 41% in 2000) had a private pension plan. The proportion of salaried women in N.B. with a private pension plan has increased slightly over the past 20 years, while it has decreased significantly for men: in 1979, 33% of N.B. female paid workers and 51 % of N.B. male paid workers had such a pension. National trends are similar: in 2001, 39% of Canadian female paid workers and 41% of their male counterparts had a private pension plan (in 1980, 38% and 54% respectively). (Statistics Canada, Income Statistics Division)

6. Pay Gap: Average Annual Earnings of Women Working Full-Time As a Percentage of Men's Earnings, N.B., 1971 – 2001

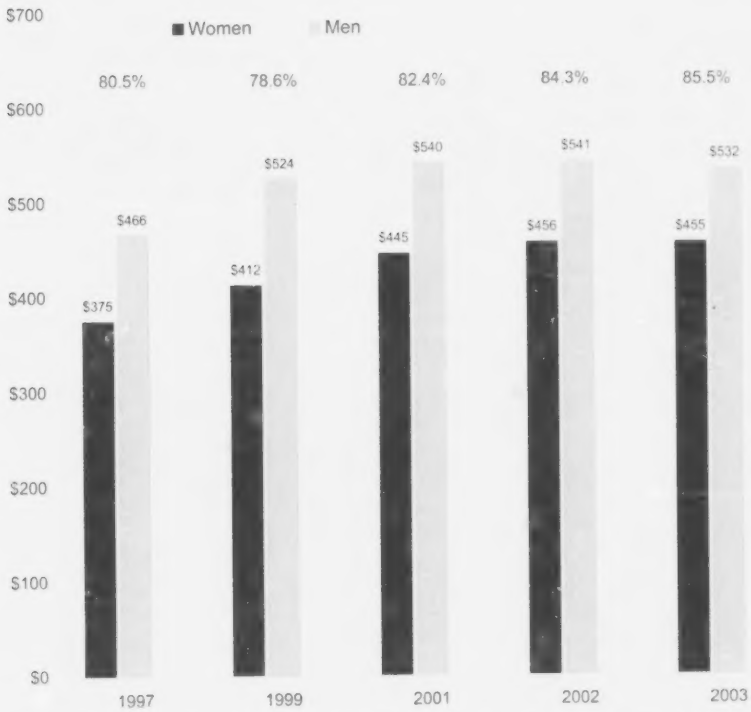
Year	N.B.
1971	62%
1975	62%
1980	66%
1981	64%
1982	66%
1983	66%
1984	65%
1985	64%
1986	64%
1987	65%
1988	69%
1989	62%
1990	66%
1991	66%
1992	70%
1993	62%
1994	64%
1995	65%
1996	69%
1997	69%
1998	71%
1999	71%
2000	73%
2001	72%

Source: Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1980-2001; Statistics Canada, *Earnings of Men and Women.*

New Brunswick women who work full-time all year earned on average 28% less than men working full-time all year in 2001. N.B. women earned 72% of what men earned, down from 73% in 2000. The average earnings of N.B. women working full-time all year were $28,668. Men earned $39,702.

Canadian women working full-time also earned on average 72% of what Canadian men earned in 2001: $35,258 compared to men's $49,250.

7. Average Full-Time Weekly Earnings and Gender Pay Gap,Recent N.B. Community College Graduates, 1997 – 2003

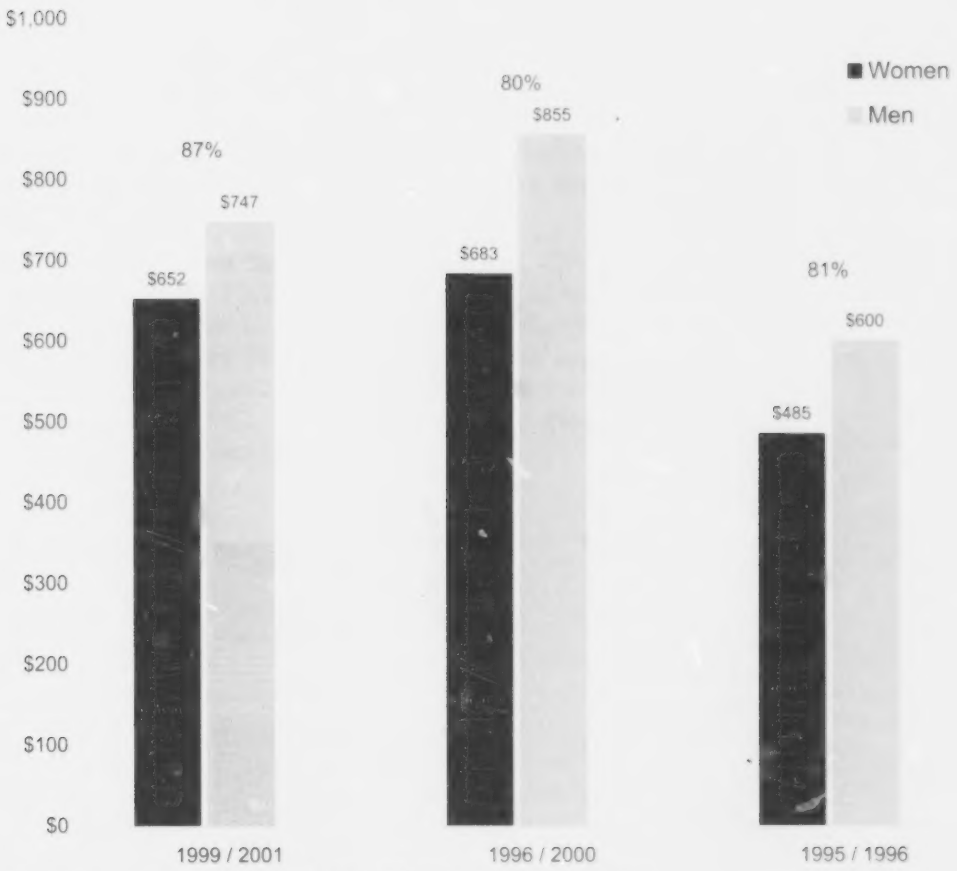


Source: NB Department of Training and Employment Development, Surveys of Community College Graduates, 1997-2003.

In 2003, female Community College graduates of the previous year that were working full-time earned on average 14.5% less than male graduates in New Brunswick. In 1997, female graduates of the previous year were earning 19.5% less.

Female graduates of 2002 were mostly in the caring, service and clerical fields, where salaries tend to be lower. Male 2002 graduates worked mainly in occupations in trades and technology, which usually offer better wages. But even when they were doing similar jobs, male 2002 graduates often earned more than their female counterparts: male retail salespeople earned 28% more than female; retail trade supervisors earned 18% more; and applied chemical technologists earned 11% more. However, female computer programmers earned 23% more than male computer programmers with whom they had graduated; and female cooks earned 33% more than males. (Based on *2003 Survey of 2002 N.B. Community College Graduates*, a survey of Community College graduates of the year 2002, conducted one year after graduation, for the N.B. Department of Training and Employment Development.)

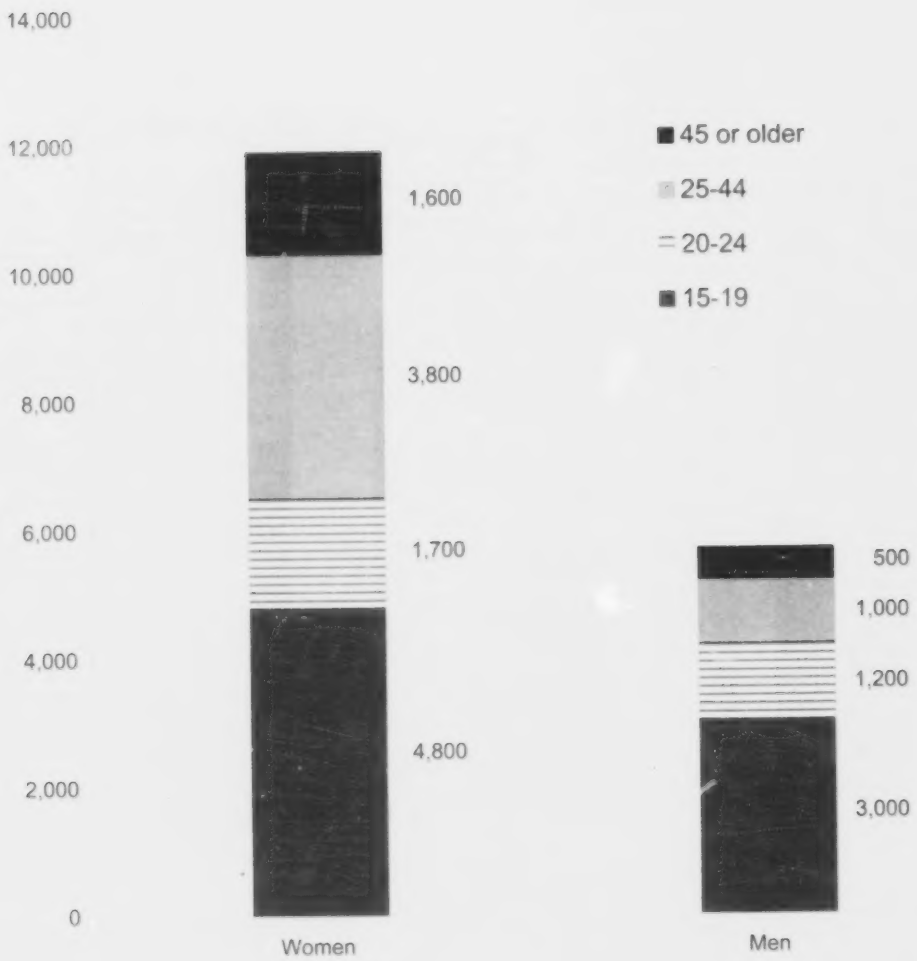
8. Pay Gap For Recent University Graduates, N.B., 1996 – 2001



Source: Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission Graduate Surveys.

Women graduated in 1999 from a New Brunswick university and who had full-time employment in 2001 earned significantly less than their male counterparts, although the gap is smaller than for recent Community College graduates or the general population. Female university graduates of the class of 1999 who were employed full-time two years later earned on average 87% of what their male counterparts earned. A similar survey done in 2000 of 1996 graduates showed that, four years after graduation, women were only earning 80% of what male graduates were earning.

9. Minimum Wage Workers, N.B., 2000



Source: Caledon Institute of Social Policy, *Minimum Wages in Canada: A Statistical Portrait with Policy Implications*, January 2003.

Almost 12,000 women worked for minimum wage in New Brunswick in 2000 (8% of all N.B. female employees versus 4% of all male employees). Over two-thirds of minimum wage workers were women (67%). The majority of women working for minimum wage were adults (60%), while most males were teenagers (53%). Overall, most minimum wage workers are adults (55%). Of women employed full-time in N.B., 5% earned minimum wage in 2000, compared to just 2% of male full-time workers. New Brunswick has the second highest incidence of minimum wage workers in Canada. 6% of all employees in N.B. (17,500 workers) earned minimum wage in 2000. In Newfoundland, 8.7% earned minimum wage. The Canadian average is 4.6%.

Purchasing Power: The income from a full-time minimum wage job in N.B. in 2001 bought 28% less than it did in 1977. Using constant 2001 dollars, the full-time minimum wage income in 2001 - $12,116 - is 28% less what it was in 1977, $16,936. In 2001, the minimum wage rate in N.B. was 39% of the province's overall average hourly wage rate. British Columbia registered the highest proportion at 46% and the Northwest Territories the lowest, at 30%. Working full time at minimum wage in N.B. does not guarantee an income above the poverty line: A single parent with one child receiving $15,582 in after-tax income from minimum wage earnings and federal and provincial child benefits and tax credits would still be $415 below the after-tax poverty line if they lived in Saint John in 2001.

Working Income Supplement: In 2003, 40% of lone-parent families (13,886, up from 12,233 in 1998) and 7% of two-parent families (7,236, down from 12,035 in 1998) were eligible for N.B.'s Working Income Supplement. This annual supplement of up to $250 is paid to families with children under 18 at home whose earnings the previous year were below $25,921. (Canada Customs and Revenue Agency; Statistics Canada, 2001 Census.)

10. Labour Force Participation and Average Employment Income of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Women and Men, N.B., 2000, 2001

	Aboriginal Women	Non-Aboriginal Women	Aboriginal Men	Non-Aboriginal Men
Labour force participation rate, 15 years & over	56.8%	57.4%	67.2%	69.2%
Labour force participation rate, 15-24 year olds	47.9%	62.0%	56.3%	64.5%
Unemployment rate, 15 years and over (rate for 15-24 years)	23.9% (33.9%)	10.0% (16.7%)	31.7% (32.5%)	14.1% (20.4%)
Average employment income*	$14,313	$19,110	$19,959	$30,494

Note: Includes on and off reserve Aboriginal identity population. Aboriginal identity refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group and report themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian, and/or Band or First Nation membership.

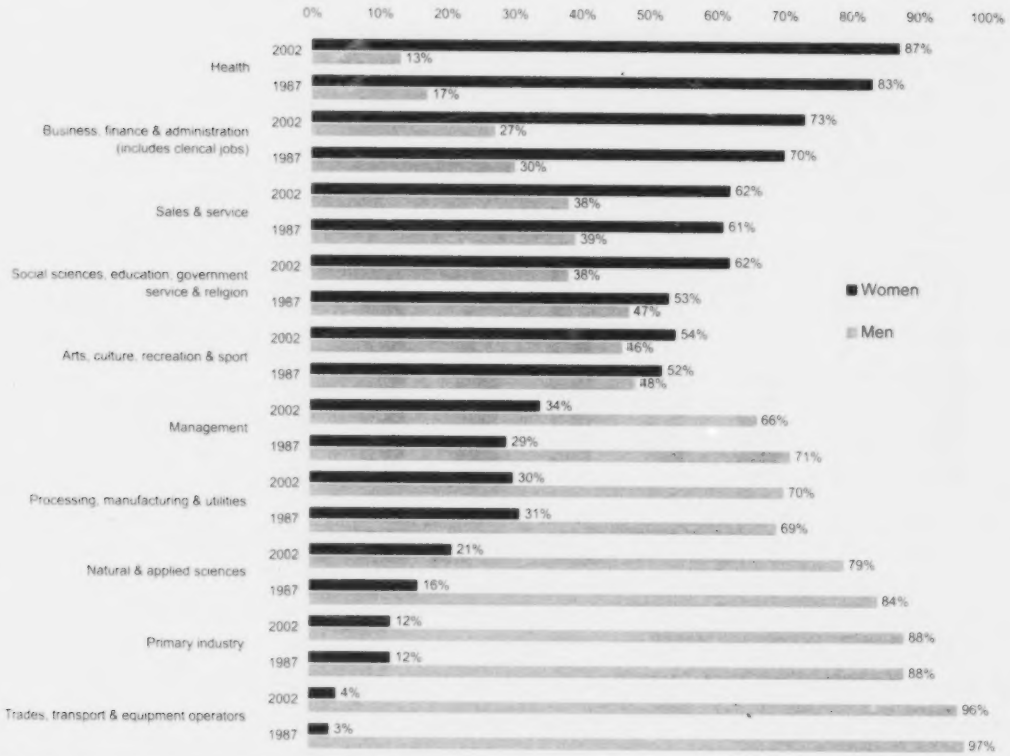
*Average employment income received during the calendar year by persons 15 years and over in constant 2000 dollars. Average employment income refers to wages and salaries, net income from non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice and/or net farm self-employment income.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

57% of Aboriginal women are in the labour force in New Brunswick, the same proportion as for non-aboriginal women in 2001, although more Aboriginal women are unemployed. More Aboriginal women are working part time or part year: 66% in 2001 compared to 55% for non-Aboriginal women, 70% for Aboriginal men and 47% for non-Aboriginal men. The average earnings of Aboriginal women ($14,313 in 2000) were lower than other women and men: they earned 72% of what Aboriginal men earned (up from 68% in 1995), 75% what non-Aboriginal women earned and just 47% what non-Aboriginal men earned.

Aboriginal women and men who live on reserve have lower average employment incomes than those living off reserve. In 2000, Aboriginal women who live on reserve in N.B. earned 88% of what Aboriginal men on reserve earned ($13,224 / $15,118). Aboriginal women who live off reserve earned 68% of what Aboriginal men off reserve earned ($14,785 / $21,775). (Of N.B.'s 8,300 women who reported aboriginal identity in 2001, about 3,000 or 36% live on reserve and 5,350 or 64% live off reserve, about the same proportions as for N.B. males reporting aboriginal identity).

11. Distribution by Sex for Selected Occupation Groups*, N.B., 1987, 2002

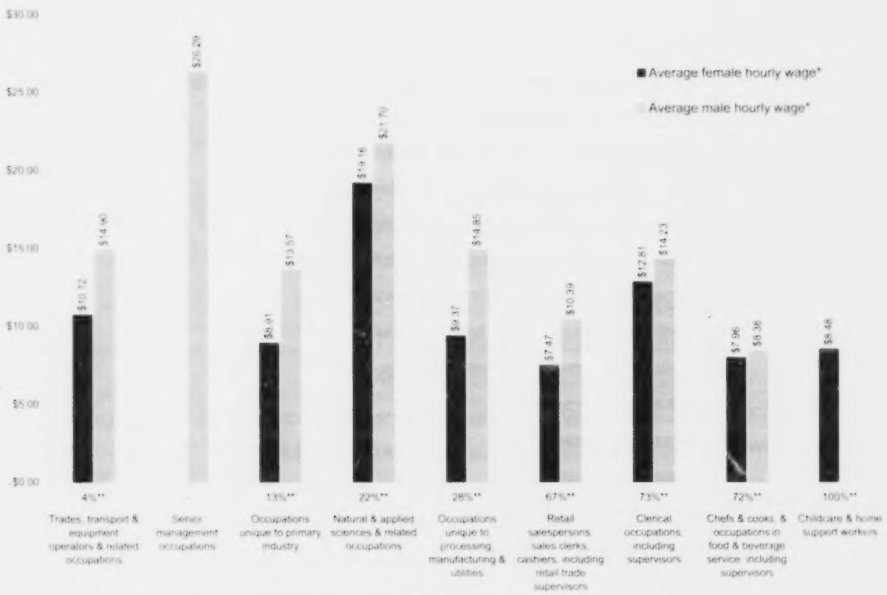


* Part-time and full-time employees. Female or male workers as a percentage of the occupational group.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Historical Review*, 2002.

In 2002, as in 1987, N.B. women were concentrated in a limited range of occupations compared to men. Women predominated in health, administrative-clerical and sales and service jobs. Women were only 21% of workers in natural and applied sciences (up from 16% in 1987) and 12% in primary industry (the same as in 1987), groups that include some of the better-paid jobs.

12. Women and Average Hourly Wages in Selected Occupations, N.B., 2002



* Average hourly wage rate for part-time and full-time employees, 15 years and over.
** Percentage of employees who are women

-data suppressed, number of employees too small

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Historical Review* 2002.

Jobs traditionally held by women pay low salaries. In 2002, childcare and home support workers, almost all women, earned on average $8.48 per hour. Women in food and beverage service occupations, where 72% of employees are women, earned $7.96; men in those occupations earned on average $8.38 per hour.

Women working full-time in managerial jobs in N.B. in 2001 earned 67% of what men earned ($33,438 compared to men's $49,962), about the same as in 2000 but an increase since 1990 partly due to the decrease in average male salaries. In sales and service occupations, full-time working women in N.B. earned 54% of what men earned ($11,204 compared to men's $20,833), up from 43% in 1990 and 52% in 2000.

In the trades, transport and equipment operation occupations, full-time working women in N.B. earned just 52% of what men earned ($13,962 compared to men's $26,850), a slight improvement since 1990 when the ratio was 40%.

The gap was similar in Canada: in 2001 women in management jobs earned 66% of what men earned, 60% for the trades, transport and equipment category and 57% for sales and service. (In 2001 constant dollars. Source: Statistics Canada, *Income Trends in Canada*, 1980-2001.)

13. Average Earnings* Of Ten Most Common Occupations

Occupations – Women	Number of female workers - 2000 (full-time, full year)	Average annual earnings - 2000 (in 2000 constant dollars)
1. Secretary (except legal and medical)	4,285	$25,707.00
2. Registered nurse	3,875	$39,525.00
3. General office clerk	3,040	$27,946.00
4. Customer service, information and related clerk	2,685	$24,555.00
5. Retail salesperson and sales clerk	2,375	$18,823.00
6. Retail trade manager	2,265	$24,997.00
7. Visiting homemaker, housekeeper and related occupation	2,065	$15,797.00
8. Elementary school and kindergarten teacher	1,635	$40,801.00
9. Cashier	1,620	$14,760.00
10. Accounting and related clerks	1,585	$28,133.00
All occupations	**81,040 women**	**$28,738.00**

Occupations – Men	Number of male workers - 2000 (full-time, full year)	Average annual earnings - 2000 (in 2000 constant dollars)
1. Truck driver	4,810	$34,138.00
2. Retail trade manager	3,750	$38,310.00
3. Retail salesperson and sales clerk	2,805	$30,511.00
4. Computer and Information systems occupation	2,765	$46,221.00
5. Motor vehicle mechanic, technician and mechanical repairer	2,625	$27,891.00
6. Armed forces (rank other than commissioned officer)	2,140	$41,355.00
7. Janitor, caretaker and building superintendent	2,075	$26,313.00
8. Material handler	1,730	$29,450.00
9. Sales representative, wholesale trade (non-technical)	1,645	$41,127.00
10. Farmer and farm manager	1,470	$24,447.00
All occupations	**106,840 men**	**$41,674.00**

*Average employment income received during the calendar year by persons 15 years and over working full-time, full year, in constant 2000 dollars. Average employment income refers to wages and salaries, net income from non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice and/or net farm self-employment income.

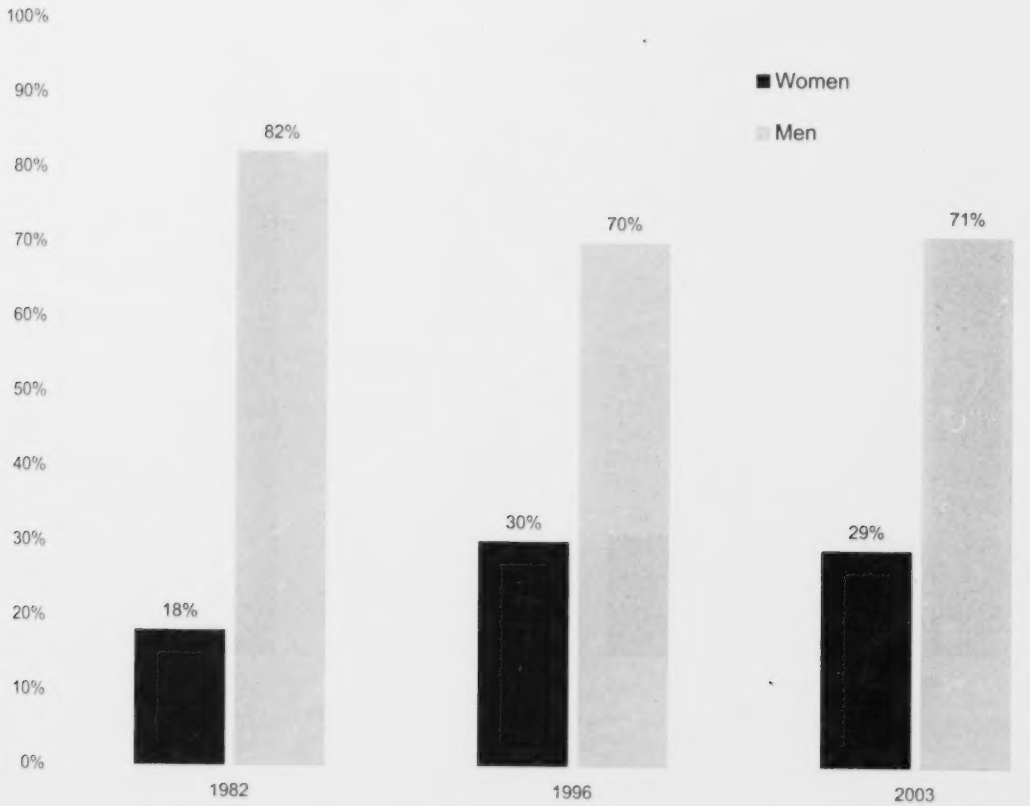
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada.

What are the most common occupations for women and men who work full time in New Brunswick? Women and men cluster in different occupations and women's are usually lower-paid. In 2000, as in 1995, secretary was the most common job for full-time female workers in N.B., with average annual earnings of $25,707. The most common male job was truck

driver, which paid $34,138 per year. In 2000, N.B. women working full-time full year in all occupations averaged $28,738, while men earned on average $41,674 or about 30% more.

Where women and men work have changed little over the last decade. Eight of these occupations were on the list of most common occupations for women of 1995. In 2001, customer service, information and related clerk and visiting homemaker, housekeeper and related occupations replaced two other occupations on the top ten list of 1995: secondary school teacher and hairstylist and barber. Similarly, men's 2001 top ten list has eight occupations in common with their 1995 list; in their case, computer and information systems occupations, and farmer and farm manager replaced secondary school teacher and construction millwright and industrial mechanic.

1. Representation of Women and Men on Provincial-Government-Appointed Boards and Commissions, N.B., 1982, 1996 and 2003



Source: 1982: Survey by Advisory Council on the Status of Women using government lists; 1996: N.B. Department of Finance; December 2003: N.B. Executive Council Office.

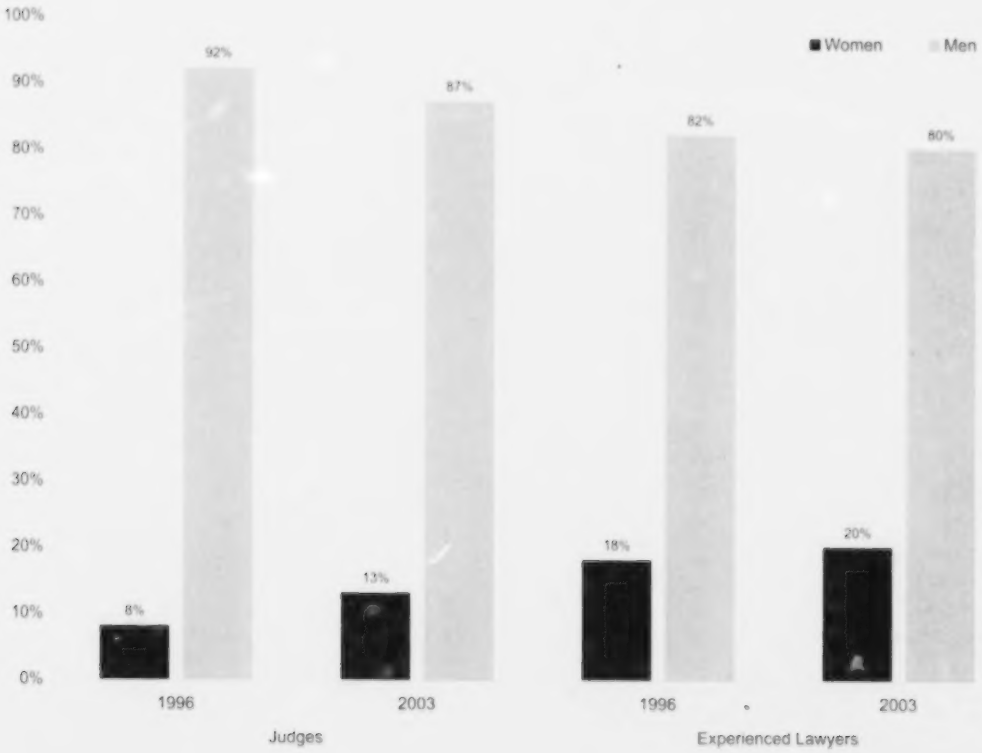
At the end of 2003, 29% of the 1,644 government-appointed members of boards and commissions are women, down slightly from 30% in 1996 and 2002.

Some boards of interest to women still have as low, or even lower, female representation than in 1996: the Apprenticeship and Occupational Certification Board has just 1 woman and 9 men (10% female, down from 14% female in 1996), Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Commission Board of Directors has 2 women and 11 men (15% female), and the Advisory Committee of the Political Process Financing Act has 1 woman and 7 men (13% female). The Board of Directors of the Regional Development Corporation has just 3 women and 13 men (19% female, compared to 12% female in 1996). Women are 37% of all members on the Regional Health Authority (the percentage ranges from 22% for Region 2 Saint John, to 47% for Regions 3 and 5, Fredericton and Campbellton).

Other boards have shown improvement. Atlantic Provinces Special Education Authority Board of Directors went from 13% female in 1996 to 71% in 2003. Female representation on the Judicial Council was 25% in late 2003, up from 11% in 1996.

(Members on some boards and commissions are designated by legislation or are appointed from names provided by bodies other than the provincial government.)

2. Representation of Women and Men Among Provincially Appointed Judges and Among Lawyers with 10 Years Experience, N.B., 1996, 2003



Source: N.B. Department of Justice; Law Society of N.B.

At the end of 2003, 13% (4 of 31) of provincially appointed judges in N.B. are women, down slightly from the previous year (14% in 2002) and up from 8% in 1996. In Canada as a whole, the proportion is slightly higher: 20% of provincial court judges are currently women (Canadian Bar Association database, 2003).

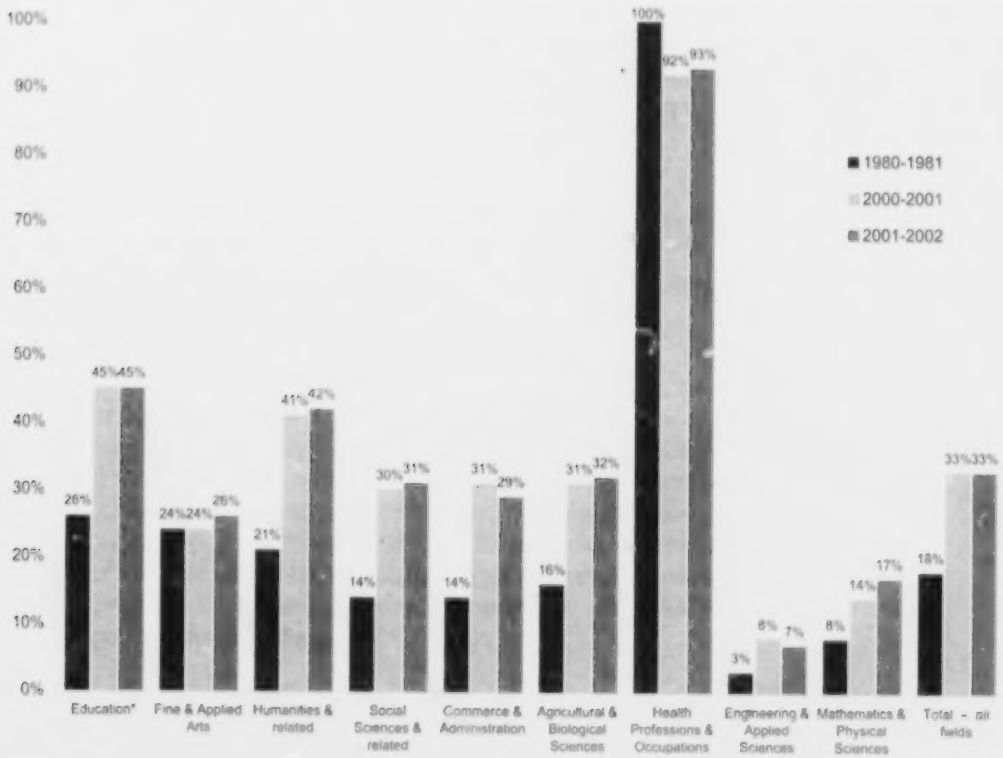
Women are better represented among federally appointed judges in N.B.: at the end of 2003, 24% (9 of 38) are women (about the same as the Canadian average), up from 12% in 1996.

There were 161 female lawyers with 10 years or more experience in the province at the end of 2003, the minimum criteria for appointment to the bench.

Elected representatives: 13% (7) of New Brunswick's Members of the Legislative Assembly are women, up from 4% in 1975 but down from 18% (10 of 55) in 1999, 16% in 1995 and 17% in 1991. 20% (2) of federal Members of Parliament from N.B. are women. Nationally, 21% (63) of all MPs are women.

Women's representation in municipal government remains small: 23% of New Brunswick's municipal councillors are currently women, up from 20% in 1992. 12% of mayors are women, down from 14% in 1992. Women are better represented on New Brunswick's elected District Education Councils, established in 2001: 68 female versus 85 male members, and 5 vacant positions, or 44% of seats. (Source: N.B. Office of the Chief Electoral Officer).

3. Representation of Women Among Full-Time University Professors by Field of Study, N.B., 1980/81 – 2001/2002



*includes Physical Education, Recreation & Leisure.

Source: Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission database.

In 2001-2002, 33% of full-time professors in New Brunswick universities were women, up from 18% in 1980-1981 and 31% in 1999-2000. The percentages range from 30% at Mount Allison University to 41% at St. Thomas University in 2001-2002. Full-time female professors teach mainly in fields such as health (93% female in 2001-2002), the humanities (42% female) and education (45%). Only 7% of engineering and applied sciences professors and 17% of mathematics and physical sciences faculty were women in 2001-2002, up from 3% and 8% respectively in 1980-1981.

Public School System: In the N.B. public school system during 2001-2002, 47% of Principals and 50% of Vice-Principals were women, a slight improvement since the previous year and up from 28% and 38% respectively in 1995-1996. Women remain over-represented among schoolteachers (74%), guidance counsellors (59%) and psychologists, psychometrists and social workers (65%). (N.B. Department of Education.)

Community Colleges: In the fall of 2003 as in the previous year, 39% of Community College faculty in N.B. were women. In certain program areas, there were few women instructors. Women are only about 6% of instructors in trades, technology and natural resource development courses. Women dominate in academic studies and language training (67% female) as well as in the health and social service courses (78% female). In Hospitality/Tourism, women are 37% of instructors; in Information Technology, 21%; and Clerical and Business, 58%. (Note: Women as a percentage of all term and regular instructors, Fall 2003. Source: N.B. Department of Training and Employment Development, Human Resource Services)

1. Applications and Expenditures for Criminal and Civil Legal Aid, N.B., 2001 - 2002

	Direct legal service expenditures*	Number of Legal Aid applications approved	Number of Legal Aid applications refused
	$ (% of total direct legal service expenditures)	(% of total applications approved)	(% of all applications refused)
Criminal Legal Aid	$2,432,000 (66%)	1,399 (84%)	725 (90%)
Civil Legal Aid	$1,243,000 (34%)	274 (16%)	85 (10%)

*money spent on the provision of legal advice, information, referrals to other agencies, and court representation.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Legal Aid in Canada: Resource and Caseload Statistics, 2001/02 (March 2003).

Legal Aid New Brunswick provides services to low-income residents who are charged with a crime (criminal legal aid). It also provides domestic legal aid to victims of spousal abuse who need help in family law matters such as child support, custody and access, restraining orders and some division of property. Civil legal aid in N.B. excludes persons who are not victims of spousal abuse and excludes legal matters such as housing, employment law and poverty issues. Women are more likely than men to need legal aid on civil matters.

Criminal legal aid accounted for two-thirds (66%) of the direct legal services expenditures and 84% of approved legal aid applications in N.B. in 2001-2002. While the breakdown of caseload statistics by sex is not available, it is known that the vast majority of criminal legal aid clients are male.

Domestic Legal Aid in N.B. also includes separation counselling and Alternate Dispute Resolution services provided by court social workers and these social workers are the sole point of entry for clients seeking the services of Legal Aid NB family solicitors. The cost of providing court social worker services (an additional $866,250 in 2001-2002) could therefore be added to the expenditures given above for civil legal aid.

Some provinces and territories allocate more funds to civil matters than to criminal matters: about two-thirds of the direct legal service expenditures in Quebec (62%) and the Northwest Territories (63%) were for civil cases in 2001-2002. Nationally, civil cases accounted for 55% of direct legal service expenditures in 2001-2002, while the remaining 45% was spent on criminal cases.

2. Adult Women Offenders* in the Provincial Correctional System by Sentence, N.B. 2000/2001 – 2002/2003

	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
Probation	292 (46%)	304 (46%)	290 (45%)
Conditional Sentence**	120 (19%)	120 (18%)	111 (17%)
Incarcerated	220 (35%)	239 (36%)	251 (39%)
Total adult women offenders under supervision	632 (100%)	663 (100%)	652 (100%)

*Offenders aged 18 years or older

**The conditional sentence option, available only since 1996, allows offenders to serve their time in the community.

Source: N.B. Department of Public Safety, Community and Correctional Services.

Women make up a relatively small proportion (11%) of convicted offenders in New Brunswick: there were 652 adult women versus 5,148 adult men in the provincial correctional system in 2002-2003.

The number of adult women offenders under supervision in N.B. has grown slightly in recent years. Almost half of these women were on probation, while the proportion that spent time in jail was 39% in 2002-2003 (up from 35% in 2000-2001). Most women on probation (66%) and over a third of those on conditional sentence (36%) received sentences of one year or less (ranging from 181 to 365 days) in 2002-2003. The vast majority of incarcerated women (85%) were serving sentences of 3 months or less in 2002-2003. Over three-quarters of the incarcerated women (197 of 251) were in the Saint John Regional Correctional Centre in 2002-2003; the others served their time in the Bathurst or Moncton Detention Centres or the Madawaska Correctional Centre.

Most adult women offenders under supervision in N.B. have committed non-violent crimes. Theft was the most common offence in 2002-2003. It accounted for 26% of offences for women on probation, 25% for women on conditional sentence and 18% for incarcerated women. Forgery accounted for another 14% of women on probation, 16% of women on conditional sentence and 9% of incarcerated women. Impaired operation of a vehicle and operating a vehicle while disqualified accounted for another 15% of incarcerated women.

Comparable data for adult males and for youth offenders were not available.

3. Adult Women Offenders in the Provincial Correctional System by Age, Education and Ethnicity, N.B., 2002/2003

Age	Probation	Conditional Sentence	Incarceration	Total
18-29	149 (51%)	40 (36%)	116 (46%)	305
30-39	75 (26%)	34 (31%)	82 (33%)	191
40+	66 (23%)	37 (33%)	53 (21%)	156

Number of women (% of sentence type)

Source: N.B. Department of Public Safety, Community and Correctional Services.

Almost half of adult women offenders in the provincial correctional system in 2002-2003 were less than 30 years of age, and another third were in their 30s.

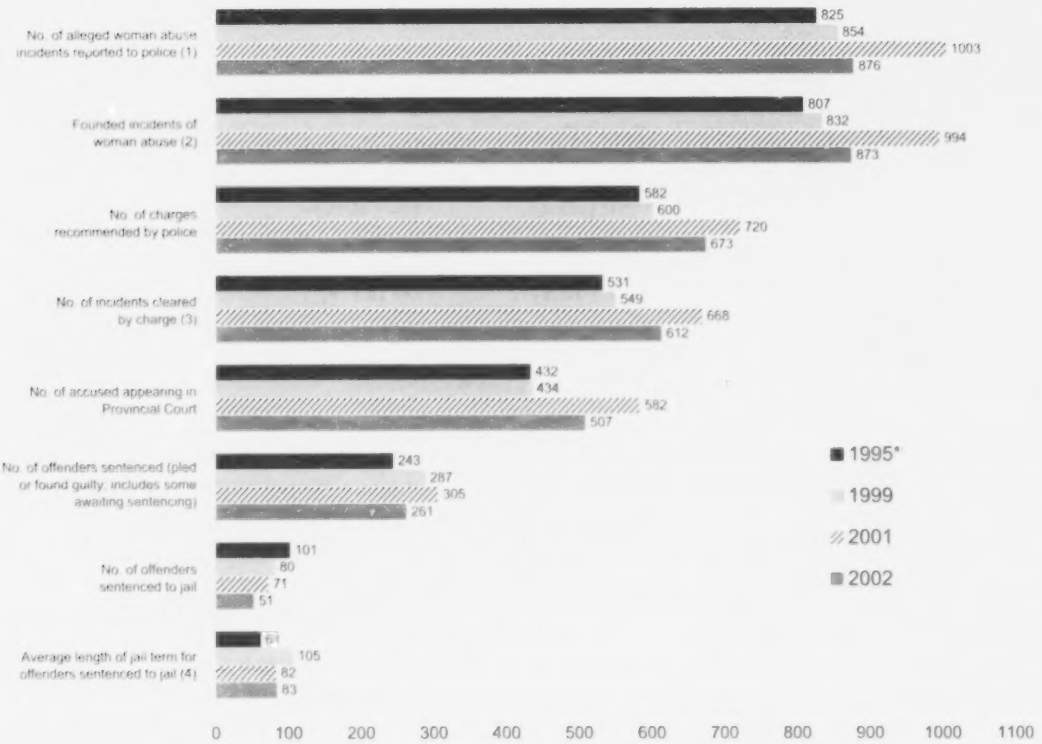
Most adult women offenders whose educational level is known have some high school. More than 10% have only a middle or elementary school level, while in the general New Brunswick population (20 to 39 age group), only 3% of women have less than Grade 9. (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada)

Aboriginal women are over-represented among adult female offenders under supervision in N.B. There were 79 Aboriginal women in the provincial correctional system in 2002-2003, or 12% of all adult women offenders. Aboriginal identity* women make up just 2% of the province's female population. (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada). Aboriginal women are particularly over-represented among those serving jail time in N.B.: 14% of incarcerated women were Aboriginal in 2002-2003. 12% of those on probation and 9% of adult women offenders serving a conditional sentence were Aboriginal.

* Persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group and those who report themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian, and/or Band or First Nation membership.

VIOLENCE

1. Woman Abuse Incidents, N.B., 1995 - 2002



*The Saint John municipal police force did not report on woman abuse incidents in 1995.

Source: Interdepartmental Working Group on Family Violence Statistics, New Brunswick Family Violence Criminal Justice Statistical Report (Annual Report), 1995, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002.

In 2002, 876 woman abuse incidents were reported to the police, up from 825 in 1995. Woman abuse is defined as incidents where women in intimate relationships were reported to be victims of criminal offences. In 99.7% of the reported cases, there was evidence that the abuse had occurred.

For a variety of reasons, including victims' reluctance to testify, a smaller number of cases made it to the courts. Of the 51 cases where the offender was sentenced to jail in 2002, the average length of jail term was 83 days, an increase of one day from last year, but lower than the average 105 days in 1999.

Transition House Residents*: The number of women using transition housing in N.B. reached 1,224 in 2001-2002. They brought 907 children with them. (1999-2000: 1,038 women and 840 children; 1992-93: 1,117 women and 1,118 children). Since 1997/98, there are 16 residential facilities for battered women in the province; there were 12 in 1992/93. (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Transition Home Survey,

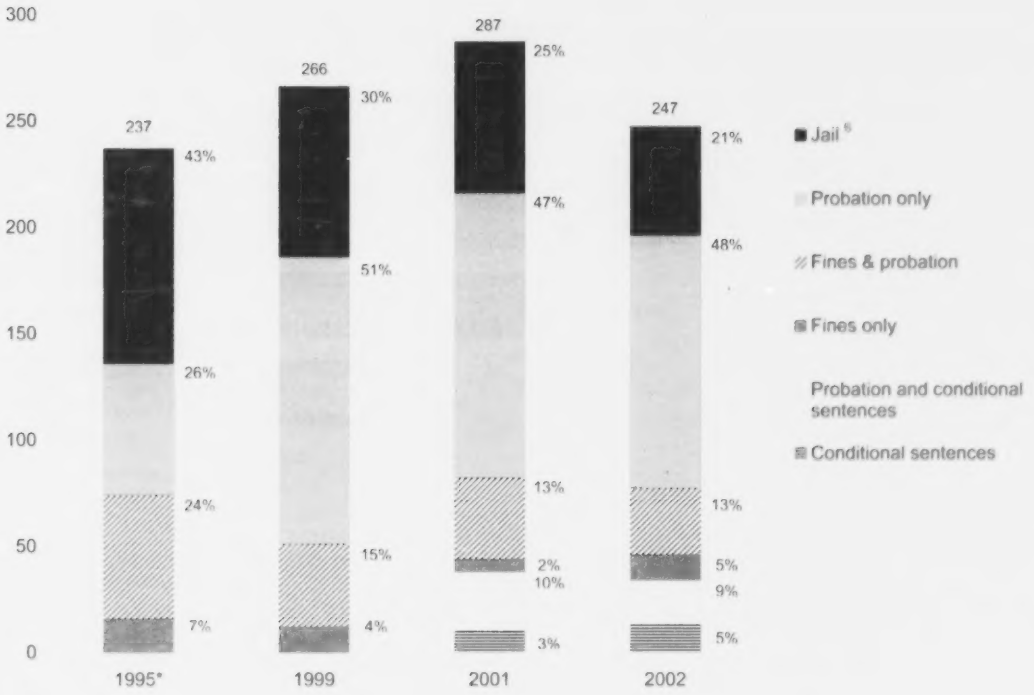
cited in Federal-Provincial-Territorial Ministers Responsible for the Status of Women, *Assessing Violence Against Women: A Statistical Profile*, 2002 and in Juristat (vol. 23, no 4, June 2003)

* The numbers are for total admissions during the year, including persons admitted more than once in transition homes, second stage housing facilities, emergency shelters and other residential agencies serving women victims of family violence.

1. Calls to police forces for service where incidents related to woman abuse were reported.
2. Evidence found indicating that woman abuse had occurred.
3. The rest were cleared otherwise (for example, no suspect identified, the complainant declined to proceed with the charge(s), the death or departure of the offender or a decision by the Crown Prosecutor that there was insufficient evidence to proceed with a charge) or by peace bond and some were outstanding at the end of the reporting period.
4. Time sentenced, not time served by all offenders convicted of woman abuse sent to provincial and federal correctional institutions.

2. Percentage of Offenders by Sentencing, Woman Abuse[5], N.B., 1995 - 2002

Number of offenders[7]



-*The Saint John municipal police force did not report on woman abuse incidents in 1995.

Source: Interdepartmental Working Group on Family Violence Statistics, *New Brunswick Family Violence Criminal Justice Statistical Report* (Annual Report), 1995, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002.

The percentage of convicted abusers who were sent to jail decreased significantly from 1995 to 2002. Of the 247 sentences given for woman abuse in N.B. in 2002, 21% of the men received jail time (51 men), down from 25% in 2001 and 43% in 1995. 14% received a conditional sentence (34 men), alone or in conjunction with a probation order. The conditional sentence option, available only since 1996, allows offenders to serve their prison term in the community. The rest were sentenced to probation and/or fines.

Spousal Homicides: From 1974 to 2000, 51 women (and 6 men) were killed by their current or ex-partner in the province. (Canada: 2,000 women and 594 men)

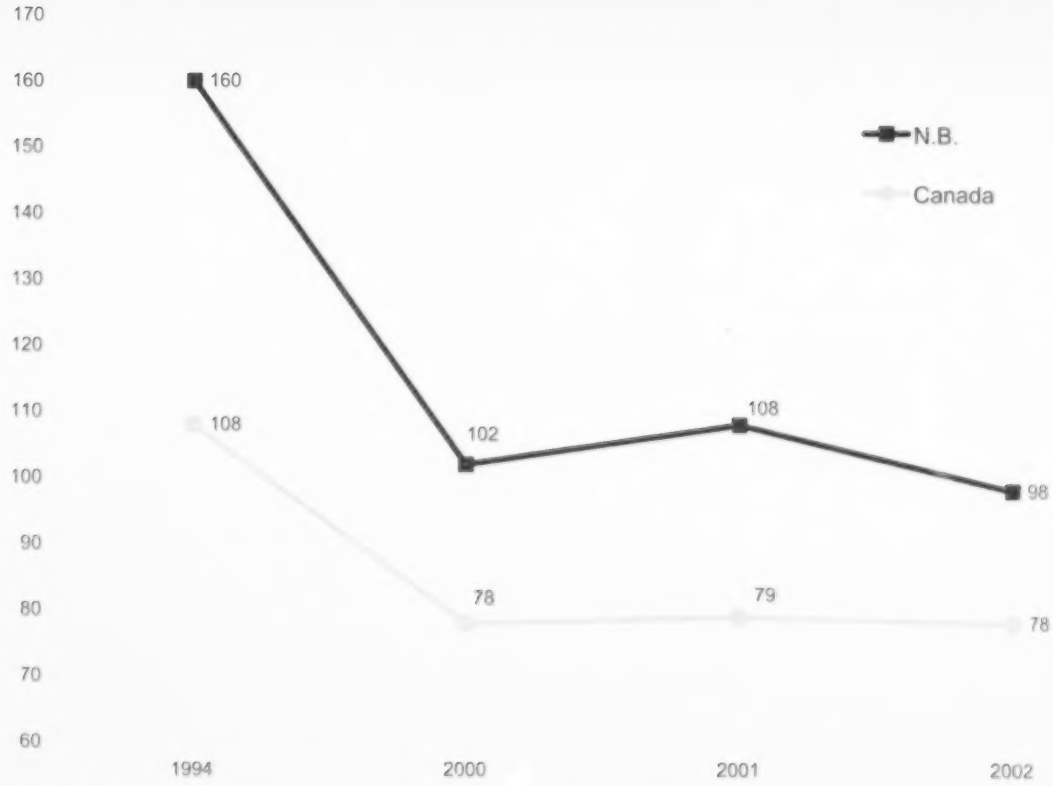
Since 1990, at least 24 N.B. women along with 2 children, a mother and a current boyfriend, have been killed by their current or ex-partner. Four of the 10 women were killed within hours or weeks of ending the relationship. Only 2 of the 10 N.B. women killed soon after separating since 1990 had been married to the partner. Seven of the 8 murder-suicides were committed by former common-law partners or former boyfriends. (Silent Witness Project, 2003).

5. Woman abuse is defined as incidents where women in intimate relationships were reported to be victims of criminal offences.

6. This category includes offenders who received jail only; jail and fines; jail and probation; and jail, fines and probation.

7. The number of sentencing dispositions /offenders does not include the small number of offenders awaiting sentencing.

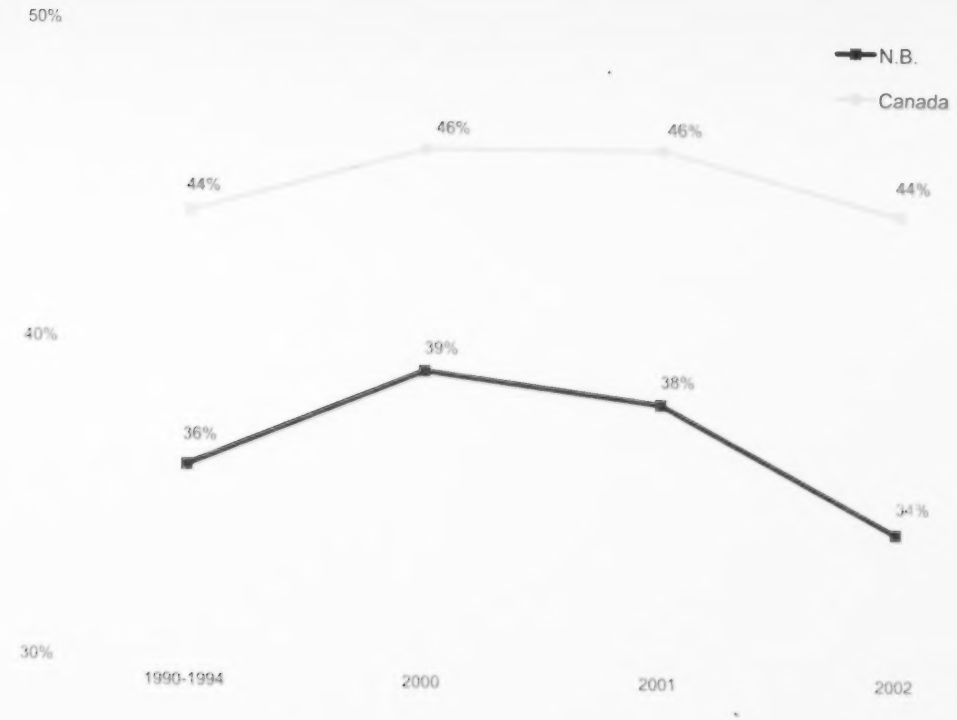
3. Sexual Assault Incidents per 100,000 Population, N.B. and Canada, 1994 – 2002



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *A Graphical Overview of Crime and the Administration of Criminal Justice in Canada*, 1996; Canadian Crime Statistics, 2000; Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 2001, 2002.

New Brunswick's rate of sexual assault continues to be higher than the Canadian average. There were 98 reported sexual assaults per 100,000 population in N.B. in 2002, compared to the national rate of 78 per 100,000. (Statistics include male, female, child and adult victims.)

4. Percentage of Sexual Assault Reports Resulting in Charges, N.B. and Canada, 1994-2002

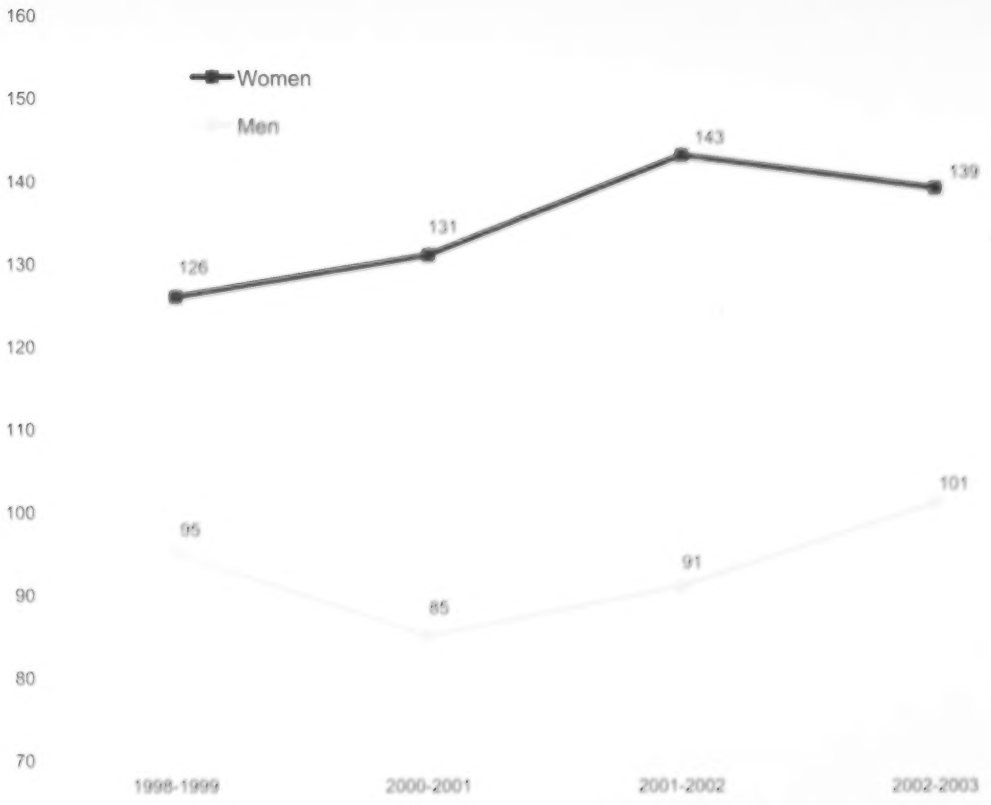


Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *A Graphical Overview of Crime and the Administration of Criminal Justice in Canada*, 1996; Canadian Crime Statistics, 2000; Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 2001, 2002.

New Brunswick continues to have a low rate of sexual assault reports resulting in charges: of 744 sexual assaults reported in N.B. in 2002, only 252 (34%) resulted in charges. The Canadian average was 44% in 2002. (Statistics include male, female, child and adult victims.)

No explanation is given for N.B.'s lower rate. It is known that if Crown prosecutors, who approve all charges in N.B., find insufficient evidence to proceed with a charge, the police record the incident as "cleared otherwise". In most other Canadian jurisdictions, police do not revise their records when the Crown does not proceed. However, N.B. did not have a significantly higher rate of sexual assault reports that were classified as "cleared otherwise" in 2002.

5. Elder Abuse, Neglect and Self-Neglect Reported To Adult Protection Services, N.B., 1998/1999 – 2002/2003



Note: Cases of abuse or neglect involving women and men aged 65 and over reported to the N.B. Department of Family and Community Services during the fiscal year. An individual is considered an adult protection case if investigation shows that services are required and the individual's mental competency does not enable him/her to recognize this and accept the needed services. The Department of FCS then seeks appropriate legal authority to protect these vulnerable individuals. The other reported cases include mentally competent individuals who accept or refuse the services offered and some unfounded cases.

Source: N.B. Department of Family and Community Services.

The number of abuse, neglect and self-neglect cases involving senior women have increased from 126 in 1998/1999 to 139 in 2002/2003. Men: 95 in 1998/1999 and 101 in 2002/2003. There is no mandatory reporting of senior abuse and neglect in N.B. and few outreach services.

Statistics showing neglect and self-neglect separately are not available. Abuse and neglect can be physical or sexual assault, failure to provide adequate food or care, self-neglect and financial mismanagement. Financial exploitation is not currently recognized as abuse in the province's Family Services Act, so the Department only handles financial abuse if there is also neglect or physical, emotional or sexual abuse.

In a 1999 survey, 9% of senior Canadian men and 6% of senior Canadian women reported being victims of emotional or financial abuse by adult children, caregivers or spouses during the past five years. National crime data reveals that in 2001, 38% of elder female victims and 21% of elder male victims of violent crime were abused by family members.

(Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile*, 2000, 2003).